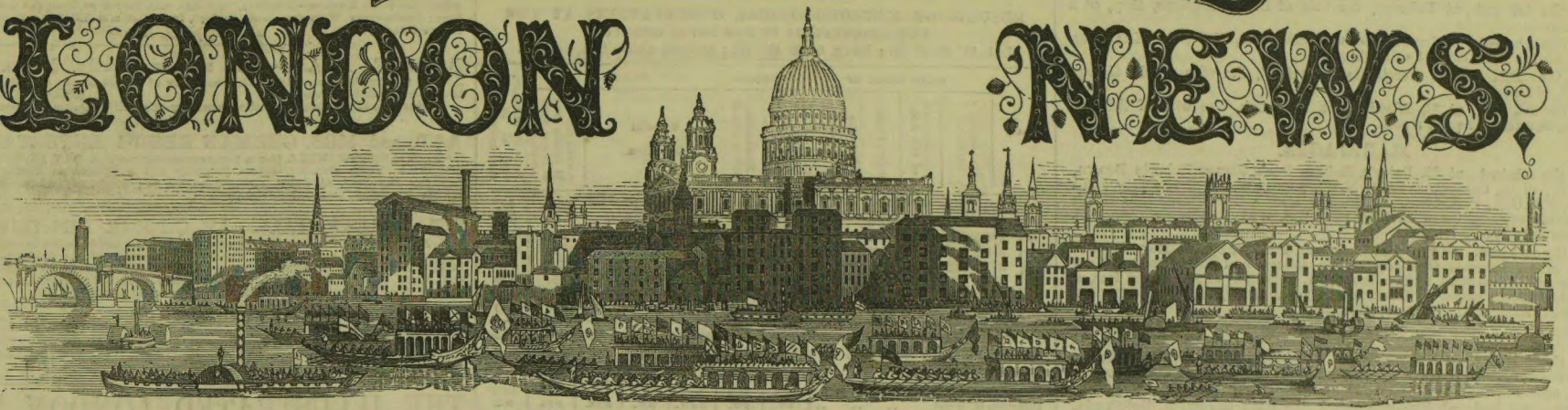


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1816.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

WITH  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



"A SHADY NOOK." BY P. RUMPF, OF DUSSELDORF.



## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Palermo, the wife of D. C. Dalgairns, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Lennel House, Coldstream, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Baillie Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Northgate, Wakefield, the wife of Mr. George Shillito, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 34, Wood-street, Woolwich, the wife of Edward Howard Sanders, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Peter's, Belsize Park, James Roberts Brown, F.R.G.S., of 84, Caversham-road, N.W., youngest son of the late John Brown, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.N.A., of Scaleby Lodge, Camden-road, to Sarah Phebe, eldest daughter of Richard Philipps, of 53, Belsize Park-gardens. At home July 16 and 17.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Putney, by the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., Priest-in-Ordinary to the Queen and Precentor of Westminster Abbey, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Trimmer, M.A., Albert Iles, of Newton Mount, Burton-on-Trent, to Katharine Anne, daughter of the late John Tull, Esq., of The Brewery, Pimlico.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at his residence, Winckley-square, Preston, Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Recorder of that borough and Constable of Lancaster Castle, aged 87.

On the 2nd inst., at Florence, after five days' illness, of diphtheria, Princess Palagonia Grifeo (née Lady Maude Walpole), second daughter of the Earl of Oxford, in her 30th year. R.I.P.

On the 10th ult., at Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency, of fever, Mary Christina, the dearly-beloved wife of W. A. J. Frere, Esq. Lieutenant 21st (R.N.B.) Fusiliers.

On the 6th inst., at 10, Dover-street, Piccadilly, John Colby, Esq., of Fynone, in the county of Pembroke, aged 58, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 7th inst., at Polkemmeth, Llanthegidwyn, Hubert Buckle, youngest son of the late John Buckle, Esq., Wharton House, Edinburgh, and grandson of the late Lewis Buckle, Esq., of Rogate Lodge, Sussex, aged 24 years.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 14.**  
Second Sunday after Trinity.  
New moon 6.52 a.m.  
Hospital Sunday in London.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Rochester.  
3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher at Gray's Inn.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., the Rev. Carteret Fletcher.  
St. James's, noon, probably the Very Rev. Dr. Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wace, sixth Boyle Lecture.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. H. M. Birch, Canon of Ripon and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. E. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

**MONDAY, JUNE 15.**  
Royal Albert Yacht Club, 25-ton class match.  
Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club matches (two days).  
Corporation of the Caledonian Asylum, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 6.30 p.m. (Sir Samuel Baker in the chair).  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (conference of Architects; presentation of gold medal and prizes).  
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. B. Schuyler on a Month's Journey in Kokand in 1873; Sir H. C. Rawlinson on Forsyth's Mission to Kashgar).  
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, annual meeting, 8 p.m. (address by the Rev. Dr. Robinson Thornton).

**TUESDAY, JUNE 16.**  
Ascot Races.  
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, jubilee meeting, Royal Albert Hall, 1 p.m.  
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
Gaelic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Donald Kennedy on Highland Clan Names).  
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. F. Amery on Reason and Instinct; discussion on cannibalism).  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., on Local Government among Different Nations; Mr. S. W. Brabrook on the Co-operative Land Movement).  
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (papers by Dr. J. Murie, Mr. W. Saville Kent, and Mr. A. H. Garrod).  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 3 p.m. (conference: Professor Lewis on the Education of Architects).  
Welsh Choral Union, Hanover-square Rooms, evening concert.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.**  
St. Alban, proto-martyr of Britain. Oxford Encenia, or Commemoration of Founders.  
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.  
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.  
Wilberforce Memorial Fund, public meeting, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).  
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott and Mr. Galloway on the Connection between Colliery Explosions and the Weather in 1872; papers by the Rev. F. W. Stow, Mr. W. W. Rundell, the Rev. A. M. Columb, and Mr. C. D. Braysher).  
School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, annual concert, 3 p.m.  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Professor Kerr on the Professional Responsibilities of Architects, &c.).  
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, open boat-race.  
The Lord Mayor's entertainment of the Archbishops and Bishops.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 18.**  
Ascot Races, cup day.  
London Orphan Asylum, anniversary dinner, London Tavern.  
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. (anniversary).  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Miers on the Auxemmes; papers by Mr. F. Currey and Prof. Schödtke).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. W. Smith, Drs. Armstrong, Schorlemmer, Tilden, Tommasi, and Messrs. Neilson and Davies).  
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Paer on Mendelssohn and Schumann).  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
National Health Society, 4 p.m. (Dr. Johnson on some Common Sources of Poisoning by Arsenic or Lead).  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Stevenson on the Recent Reaction of Taste in English Architecture).

**FRIDAY, JUNE 19.**  
Crystal Palace Fifth Triennial Handel Festival.  
United Law Clerks' Annual Festival, Lincoln's Inn Hall.  
Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley's lecture).  
Society of Arts, annual conversazione at South Kensington Museum.  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 6.30 p.m., dinner at Willis's Rooms (the president, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, in the chair).

**SATURDAY, JUNE 20.**  
Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. Crookes's Experiments on Attraction and Repulsion accompanying Radiation).  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.  
New Thames Yacht Club, match, Southend to Harwich.  
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, Corinthian match.  
Thames Sailing Club, centre-board gigs.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

| DAY.    | DAILY MEANS OF         |                         |            |                    |            | WIND.  |            | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------------------|---|---|
|         | Barometer (corrected). | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Direction. | Force. | Direction. |                    |   |   |
| June 13 | 30.216                 | 59.6                    | 49.0       | 70                 | 0.0        | 54.3   | 71.7       | WSW. W. SW.        | 84  | 0.00  |
| 14      | 30.408                 | 61.7                    | 47.1       | 51                 | 1          | 40.4   | 77.3       | SW.                | 118   | 0.00  |
| 15      | 30.217                 | 64.4                    | 47.6       | 57                 | 2          | 43.3   | 78.3       | SW. NNW.           | 97  | 0.00  |
| 16      | 30.063                 | 66.3                    | 57.8       | 76                 | 8          | 59.2   | 74.0       | NNW. NNE.          | 207   | 4.65  |
| 17      | 30.168                 | 57.1                    | 50.0       | 79                 | 5          | 52.3   | 67.0       | NNE. ESE.          | 167   | 0.00  |
| 18      | 30.199                 | 58.5                    | 45.1       | 33                 | 4          | 41.9   | 71.6       | ESE. E.            | 170   | 0.00  |
| 19      | 30.112                 | 63.5                    | 43.4       | 51                 | 2          | 46.1   | 78.9       | E. NE. SW.         | 161   | 0.00  |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

|                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 30.140 | 30.441 | 30.288 | 30.074 | 30.172 | 30.242 | 30.180 |
| Temperature of Air              | 63.0°  | 65.5°  | 67.6°  | 70.9°  | 57.3°  | 64.0°  | 70.2°  |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | 55.4°  | 57.2°  | 58.6°  | 62.4°  | 53.5°  | 54.8°  | 55.8°  |
| Direction of Wind               | SW.    | SW.    | NNW.   | NW.    | NNE.   | ESE.   | NE.    |

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20.

| Sunday.   | Monday.   | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday.   | Saturday. |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| h m a     | h m a     | h m a    | h m a      | h m a     | h m a     | h m a     |
| 1 25 1 50 | 2 15 2 38 | 3 0 3 23 | 3 45 4 8   | 4 30 4 51 | 5 12 5 33 | 5 55 6 20 |

**HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.**—Second time of performance of *IL TALLISMANO*,—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 15, will be performed, for the second time, a new Grand Opera, in three acts, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel, entitled *IL TALLISMANO*. The music by M. W. Balfe. The libretto by Mr. A. Mathison. The new scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The mise-en-scène by Mr. Edward Stirling. Sir Kenneth, Signor Campanini; Richard, Signor Rosa; Nectabianus, Signor Catalani; L'Emiro, Signor Campobello; Il Ré di Francia, Signor Costa; Il Duca d'Assiria, Signor Casabini; Il Barone de Vaux, Signor Riccardini; Berengaria, Mlle. Marie Roze; and Edith Plantagenet, Madame Christine Nilsson. Nobles, ladies of the Court, soldiers, archers, pages, Saracens, &c.

**THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JUNE 13,** second appearance of M. Leon Achard in Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, *L'ES HUGUENOTS*, with the following great cast:—Raoul di Nangis, M. Leon Achard; Il Conte di San Bris, Signor Agnesi; Il Conte di Navara, Signor De Bessi; Huguenot Soldier, Signor Urio; I tre Monaci, Signor Fabiani, Signor Costa, Signor Giulio Perkins; Marcello, Herr Behrens; Margherita di Valois, Mlle. Alwina Valleria; Urbano, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Valentina, Mlle. Titiens. The incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mlle. Blanche Riccis and Mlle. Adeline Gadda.

Début of Mlle. Benati.—Tuesday next, June 16, Rossini's Opera *IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*.—Il Conte Almaviva, Mr. Bouthan; Figaro, Signor Catalani; Bartolo, Signor Borella; Basilio, Signor Agnesi; Fiorello, Signor Riccardini; Officiere, Signor Casabini; and Rosina, Mlle. Benati (her first appearance in this country).

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; the Opera to commence at 8.30.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten to Five.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Every Evening, at 7, GOOD FOR NOTHING; at 7.45, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—wita Mr. Buckle, in his original character of Mr. Lovibond; and A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT. A new Comedy, by Robert Buchanan, will be immediately produced.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY IRVING, MONDAY, JUNE 23, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time this season, the Poetic Drama, by W. G. Wills, entitled *EUGENE ARAM*, with Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Isabel Bateman in their original characters. After the Drama, for this night only, and by special request, the Farce of *RAISING THE WIND*—Jerome Diddler, Mr. Henry Irving; Fainwold, Mr. John Clayton. Places may be secured at the Box-Office and the Libraries.

**CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.**  
Spiers and Pond, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.30, AN AMERICAN LADY. Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NOVEL MANDY PIPPINS. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
EAST LYNNE—Miss Ada Ward and powerful company. Conclude with *THIS SIDE UP*. On MONDAY, JUNE 23, Craven Robertson's "Gaiety" Company in the Prince of Wales's Comedy, *SCHOOL*, by T. W. Robertson.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

## GRAND OPERA CONCERT,

## SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1874,

## TO COMMENCE AT THREE O'CLOCK.

## SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTES and

## FULL ORCHESTRA OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA:—

## MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON,

## MADAME TREBELLI-BETTINI,

## MDLLE. MARIE ROZE,

## MDLLE. JUSTINE MACVITZ,

## MDLLE. ALWINA VALLERIA, and

## MDLLE. LOUISE SINGELLI.

## SIGNOR CAMPANINI,

## SIGNOR GILLANDI, and

## SIGNOR FANCELLI.

## SIGNOR ROTA,

## SIGNOR AGNESI,

## SIGNOR GALASSI,

## SIGNOR BORELLA, and

## HERR BEHRENS.

## CONDUCTOR—MR. W. G. CUSINS.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sixth Concert, MONDAY, JUNE 15, Eight o'clock. Unfinished Symphony in B minor—Schubert; concerto for violin, Madame Norman-Neruda—Mendelssohn; scene, Madame Miliano (her first appearance)—Cimarosa; overture, Oberon—Weber; Pastoral Symphony—Beethoven; new bolero (first time of performance), Madame Miliano—Gounod; overture, "Taming of the Shrew" (first time of performance in England)—Rheinberger. Stalls, Area, or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony (reserved), 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Area or Gallery, 2s. 6d. Stunley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

**MUSICAL UNION.—JAEEL.**—Last time this season of this eminent Pianist, on TUESDAY NEXT, 8.15 at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Trio in F, piano, &c., Schumann; Quartet No. 2, Beethoven; Quintet in C minor, piano, &c., Spohr, with Sarasate, Wiener, Wafaelghem, and La Serre. Pianoforte solos. Tickets to be had of Cramer, Lucas, and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall, Regent-street, 7s. 6d. Prof. ELLA, Director.

**FLORAL HALL.—MR. KUHE'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 15.**—Madame Adeline Patti, Marimono, Albani, and all the principal Artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Piano, Mlle. Marie Krebs and Mr. Kuhe; Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda.

**MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF'S LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL** will take place THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three o'clock. Tickets at the usual Music Warehouse and Agents.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The Special LOAN EXHIBITION of ENAMELS on METAL of all Countries and Periods is now OPEN. Admission to the Museum—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.; Free; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from Ten a.m. till Six p.m., on payment of Sixpence each person. By order.

**MDLLE. AGAR.**—Will appear shortly, Mdle. Agar, of the Comédie Française, with a company of artists of the Comédie Française and theatre of the Odéon, from Paris. Monsieur MARYE, Manager. Productions of the French classical repertory—Cornéille, Racine, Molière, &c.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
MILDRED'S WELL (for a few representations), A DAY IN TOWN, and H'S COMING! Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERS.**  
An entirely new and original musical bouffon, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fautouls, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

"In the name of the Prophet—Figs!" Many of our readers will probably have been reminded of this cry of the hawk of Constantinople, as given by one of the writers of the now almost forgotten "Rejected Addresses," by Mr. Disraeli's foreshadowing, on Monday last, of the remaining work of the Session. They must, no doubt, have felt themselves tickled to laughter in the last case, as they have often been as to the first, by the solemnity of the prefatory announcement, as contrasted with the insignificance of the facts. There was something artistically dramatic in the manner and tone with which the leader of the House of Commons sought to impress upon the minds of hon. members on both sides the magnitude and worth of the legislative labour which would have to be crowded into the last two months of the Session. Some time last week the right hon. gentleman made a mysterious reference to seven great measures which it was the desire of the Government to push to completion before the recess. After allowing a sufficient interval of time to elapse during which wonder might stimulate the curiosity of Parliament and of the public, he made for himself an opportunity, on Monday evening, of tracing out, before an astonished House, the heights and depths, the lengths and breadths, of the gigantic enterprise upon which he invited it to enter. Until quite recently, it was taken for granted that her Majesty's Government would—for the present Session, at least—devote themselves chiefly to silence and consideration. The public may be said to have accepted the programme with favour. But now, having shot by Easter, and got to the other side of Whitsuntide, the House of Commons is made suddenly aware that before it is prorogued for the long vacation, which event it had fondly expected would be considerably earlier than usual this year, uncommon assiduity will be demanded from it till, perhaps, the middle of August, in order that seven measures of primary importance, and several others which Mr. Disraeli can hardly describe as secondary, may be ripened into legislative fruit during the hot days and sultry nights of the present midsummer.

Members of the House of Commons who have had experience of the real hard work of the last five Sessions will have seen, as soon as they come to estimate in detail the amount and kind of legislation with which they were called upon to grapple, that there was no great necessity for them to recoil in terror from the prospect. Magnitude is a comparative term; and what is sometimes described, with deep solemnity of tone and with great grandiloquence of words, as a thing of large proportions, occasionally shrinks, when closely examined, into very moderate limits. What, then, are the seven bills of first-class importance likely to engage the attention of the House for the next two months? There is the Licensing Bill, which is merely an amendment of the Act passed last year, and which is already far advanced towards completion; there is the Friendly Societies Bill, which, after all, is but a preparatory measure, in regard to the provisions of which no great difference of opinion can be expected; there is the Factories Bill, the passing of which before Parliament rises is extremely problematical; there is the Land Transfer Bill, which is but a small measure, though certainly not a trivial one; there is the Judicature Bill, which is only supplementary to the Act of last Session; there is the Rating and Valuation Bill, which is a reproduction of what the House matured and passed through all its stages last year; and there is the Scotch Church Patronage Bill, which may be said to consist of nine clauses embodying one principle. Besides these measures, there are several others—altogether, we believe, ten in number—the titles of which we really need not transcribe, and concerning the fate of which the public takes but little care. Then there are three topics of discussion which cannot be lightly passed over—the Education vote, the Supplementary vote, connected with the new constitution of the Gold Coast, and the vote for the Post Office and Telegraphs. "We have therefore," said the Prime Minister, "seventeen bills of great interest and importance, and three occasions on which considerable expression of Parliamentary opinion is not only expected, but will undoubtedly be given." And, to crown all, there is the

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS**  
The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.  
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The SEVENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**ON VIEW, NEW PORTRAIT OF H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.**—Her Royal Highness has been pleased to command that the Portrait be Engraved as a Frontispiece to "The Book of Beauty."  
All the Portraits of the Peersesses to be included in this Work are to be seen at DR. KINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

**THE QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY.**—A Collection of TWENTY PORTRAITS, including those of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

**ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.**—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including the whole of Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

**DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PLATE'S WIFE.** This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.



bill, which is not a Government measure, introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, affecting the Church.

Do we contemplate with derision these Legislative projects? By no means. They constitute what it is possible to regard as a fair body of useful legislation. But one of two things may be predicated concerning them. Either they are not measures "of primary importance," in the sense conveyed by Mr. Disraeli's language—that is to say, they are not likely to tax to any overpowering extent the time and labour of the House, or they will not be placed upon the Statute Book in this present year. Let it be borne in mind that we are now well on towards the middle of June. After the commencement of July it has been found all but impossible to keep more than a minority of members from anticipating for themselves the close of the Session. There are still some Legislative Acts, not adverted to by Mr. Disraeli, that must be passed. It is true that Tuesdays, normally consecrated to the motions of private members, are henceforth to be at the disposal of the Government. It may be taken for granted that morning sittings will be instituted twice a week from the beginning of next month. It may be apprehended that the labours of hon. members will be prolonged pretty frequently into the small hours of the morning. All this may suffice to dispatch a considerable list of minor measures, the object of which is social, and the difference of opinion relating to the provisions of which is not great. Where there is no commanding policy to be given effect to, bills pass through their several stages in Parliament with great rapidity towards the close of a Session. We cannot detect in the long catalogue of Government measures any one aiming at the introduction of a doubtful and disputable policy, with the exception of the Factories Bill and the Friendly Societies Bill. All the rest may be got through without drawing too largely upon the persistent toil of the House. If not, the probabilities are that they will not be got through at all. Mr. Disraeli is to be commended for striving to avoid a "Massacre of the Innocents." That would be an event scarcely suited to the leisurely progress of the Session. But he need not, in his anxiety to escape one extreme, have fallen into another. As is sometimes the case with him, he has overacted his part. Nothing which can now be accomplished can make the present Session memorable for legislative industry, fruitfulness, or even discussion. It is a pause—and no true representation of the case can make it notably either more or less.

#### MR. FRANCE AND THE EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE.

The article "Sketches in Parliament," in our last Number, contained a paragraph relating to the proceedings on the appearance of Mr. R. S. France at the bar of the House on an alleged breach of privilege. That gentleman has written to us complaining that such article injuriously reflects upon him when at the bar, and also imputes to him that, as an inventor, he had a pecuniary interest in writing the letter which the House considered was a breach of privilege. We cannot concur in the construction placed by Mr. France upon our article, but at the same time we think it right to say that it was not intended to reflect upon his conduct at the place mentioned or to impute to him that he had a pecuniary interest in writing the letter. Further, Mr. France informs us that he is not an "inventor," and we, therefore, willingly withdraw the term. We learn, and are happy to state, also, that Mr. France is not in any way pecuniarily interested in any explosive, although, as an act of courtesy, he has allowed a War-Office Committee and others to carry out experiments with explosives in his quarries.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions during the week on Deeside, having visited the Linn of Quich and other picturesque localities. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday last, at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, officiated. The Earl of Malmesbury dined with the Queen, and left Balmoral the following day. The Duchess Dowager of Athole, who was in waiting on her Majesty, communicated to the Queen the melancholy intelligence of the death of her brother-in-law, Lord James Murray, on the 2nd inst. Lord James had long and faithfully served the Queen and the Duchess of Kent. He was Equerry to the Duchess from 1846 to 1861, and after her death was appointed Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Duchess Dowager of Athole left the castle, and was succeeded by the Countess of Erroll. Miss Macgregor has also left Balmoral.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the concert. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when the concert commenced. The artistes were Mesdames Adeline Patti and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Titiens and Marimon; Signori Nicolini and Agnesi, Herr Walter, and Messrs. Santley and John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented by indisposition from being present. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 100 performers) were selected from the Italian

Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band. The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their families, and about 1000 distinguished personages were present.

A state ball will take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst.; and a state concert will be given on Wednesday, July 1, at Buckingham Palace.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at Epsom Races on the Oaks day. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh attended a concert given by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall. The Prince dined with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at his residence in Piccadilly. On Saturday last the Princess stood sponsor at the christening of the infant daughter of the Count and Countess D'Otrante at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, went to Hurlingham and were present at the opening match of the Polo Club, played between the officers of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards. In the evening the Prince presided at the regimental dinner of the 10th (Royal) Hussars at Willis's Rooms. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday. The Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, visited the School for Art-Needlework in Sloane-street on Monday. The Prince went to the House of Lords, where the Duke of Connaught took his seat. The Duke was introduced by the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a dance given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, visited the horse show at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, and in the evening was present at the full-dress rehearsal of "Il Talismano." At the end of the rehearsal his Royal Highness sent for Madame Balfe, widow of the composer, and, after expressing the gratification he had derived from the performance, accepted the dedication of the work. The Prince accompanied Lord Alfred Paget in his Lordship's yacht from Gravesend on Wednesday, and witnessed the schooner and yawl race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. His Royal Highness has accepted the presidency of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society for the present year.

The Duchess of Edinburgh inspected the Yeomen of the Guard, on Tuesday, in the gardens of St. James's Palace. The corps numbered 108, and was under the command of Lord Skelmersdale. The Duke of Edinburgh was present during the inspection. The Duke and Duchess have been to Her Majesty's Opera, and her Imperial and Royal Highness has visited the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The Duke received Mr. T. Bitt, of Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, and inspected his model of an iron-clad of novel construction, which also includes a new system of working the guns. On Thursday afternoon the Duke and Duchess were present at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students attached to the Medical and Surgical College in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden Place, Chislehurst, last week. The Empress also visited the Prince and Princess at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Tuesday, at the Horse Guards, which was fully attended.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Easton Park, Brandon, Suffolk, from Egypt and the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived in South Audley-street.

The Marquis of Bowmont, eldest son of the Duke of Roxburgh, was married to Lady Anne Emily Spencer Churchill, fourth daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, on Thursday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

Entertainments have been given by the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Path, Earl and Countess Darnley, Earl and Countess Manvers, Earl Fortescue, the Earl and Countess of Stair, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarret, Lady Llanover, Lady Sutton, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lady Molesworth, the Right Hon. Gathorne and Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Mrs. Matheson, and Mrs. Ward Hunt.

#### THE CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE, JERSEY.

A lighthouse has been erected on the dangerous rocks known as La Corbière, off the south-west extremity of Jersey. The excavation for the tower was commenced last June, the masonry was completed early in December, and the light was exhibited on the 1st inst. These rocks are separated from the mainland at high water by a channel one third of a mile wide, and from 16 ft. to 20 ft. in depth. The lighthouse tower is of concrete, formed *in situ*, so as to produce a structure which is in effect a monolith. The light is 135 ft. above the mean sea level, and is visible in clear weather from a distance of nineteen miles. Provision has been made for illuminating two dangerous patches of submerged rocks, close to the coast, with a red light, so that the mariner may have due warning that he is approaching the dangerous shoals. In foggy weather a bell will be rung by automatic machinery at half-minute intervals. The illuminating apparatus consists of one of Messrs. Chance's dioptric lenses, of the type usually supplied by them to the Trinity Board. In addition to the lighthouse, a half-tide causeway has been constructed from the mainland to the rock, and two cottages are built for the accommodation of the light-keepers. The lighthouse was formally handed over to the Jersey authorities by the engineer-in-chief, Sir John Coode, and the resident engineer, Mr. Imrie Bell, on Monday week. The completed work was pronounced highly satisfactory in all respects. The expeditious performance of this work is due, in great part, to the use of concrete as the material for the tower. It is the first, but assuredly will not be the last, work of its kind executed in this excellent constructive material. Many lives and much property might have been saved had this useful design been carried out at an earlier date. Coming at a late period, however, the light will be hailed by mariners frequenting the Channel Islands and the adjacent parts of the French coast as a great benefit, warning them away from one of the most dangerous spots round the island of Jersey. Our view of the Corbière Lighthouse is from a sketch by Mr. Charles W. Law, an artist resident in Jersey. The signal staff on the hill, which may be remarked in this view, is that of La Moye. It serves to announce to Fort Regent, at a distance of six miles, the approach of any ship to the island.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Four portraits of newly-elected members of the House of Commons appear in this week's number of our Journal.

Mr. John Gellibrand Hubbard, of Addington Manor, Buckinghamshire, and of Prince's Gate, Kensington, who was returned in the Conservative interest for the city of London, is eldest son of the late Mr. John Hubbard, of Stratford-grove, Essex, by Mariana, daughter of the late Mr. John Morgan, of Bramfield-place, Hertfordshire. He was born in the year 1805. He married, in 1837, the Hon. Maria Margaret Napier, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Napier. His eldest son has been elected for the borough of Buckingham. Mr. Hubbard is well known as a Russian merchant of high standing in the City. He is a director and has been governor of the Bank of England. He has also been chairman of the Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission. He is a magistrate for Buckinghamshire. Mr. Hubbard represented the borough of Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1859 to 1868. He is author of several pamphlets on matters connected with finance. The return of Mr. Hubbard and his two Conservative colleagues for the city of London was the gain of three seats to their party.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of Holytown, Lanarkshire, North Britain, who was successful as "the working man's candidate" for the borough of Stafford, is the son of a miner, who worked at New Monkland, near Glasgow. He was born in the neighbourhood of Clackmannan, about 1823. While a boy he toiled as a miner, and did the same in his early manhood. He saved enough money to enter himself in 1846 as a student in the University of Glasgow. He has taken an active part in organising movements which have led to legislation on subjects connected with the mining interest. He has been long known as an active politician and man of business in the mining districts. He is at present Secretary of the Miners' Association for Scotland, and President of the Miners' National Association. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt are the first "working-man's" candidates who have found their way into the House. The working classes of Mr. Macdonald's native country have agreed to subscribe a certain sum per diem during the Parliamentary season for his support in London.

Mr. Alfred George Marten, Q.C., M.P. for the borough of Cambridge, is a son of the late Robert Giles Marten, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex, by Eliza, daughter of the late John Warrington, Esq. He is a descendant of Sir Henry Marten, Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court and of the High Court of Admiralty, who was esteemed the first civilian of his age, and who represented the University of Oxford in 1628. Mr. Marten is a late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, having graduated nineteenth wrangler in the mathematical tripos 1856, and stood first in a bracket in the civil law classes 1854-5. He has been a member of the Board of Legal Studies and examiner in law in the University of Cambridge. He delivered a course of public lectures on law in the hall of St. John's College in the years 1867 and 1868. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1857, obtaining a certificate of honour of the first class in the examination of the Council of Legal Education, established by the four Inns of Court. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel in February last, and practises in the Court of Chancery. He is the author of a paper "On the Judicial Constitution of the Court of Chancery, and its Methods of Procedure in Court and in Chambers." Mr. Marten is a Conservative, and unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in July, 1865. He is married to a daughter of the late Captain Kennett, of Dorchester-on-Thames.

Lieutenant-Colonel Claud Alexander, of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, returned in the Conservative interest for the southern division of that county, is eldest son of the late Mr. Boyd Alexander, of Ballochmyle; his mother was Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, and half-sister of John, late Lord Broughton, G.C.B., better known by his former name of Sir John Cam Hobhouse. He was born in the year 1831, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, with which regiment he served through the Crimean War. Colonel Alexander, who now enters Parliament for the first time, was an unsuccessful candidate for the same constituency at the general election of November, 1868. He married, in 1863, Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Speirs, of Elderslie, some time Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire.

Photographs of the portraits: that of Mr. Macdonald, London Stereoscopic Company; that of Mr. Marten, Elliott and Fry; that of Colonel Alexander, Hills and Saunders, of Eton.

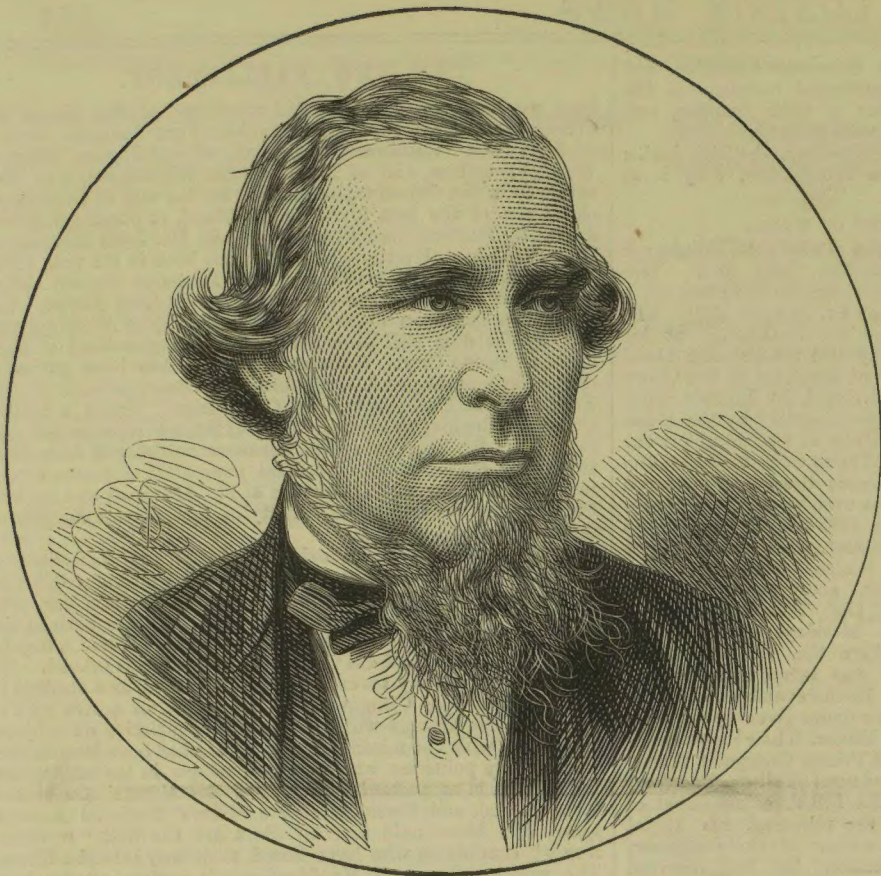
#### "A SHADY NOOK."

In the torrid weather we are now feeling we could hardly select a more pleasant subject for an art-illustration than that of the picture by Herr P. Rumpf, of Düsseldorf, which we have engraved from a reproduction by the Berlin Photographic Company. Two young ladies, sweet and engaging, as well as pretty, and with a touch of sentiment in their expression, dressed in loose summer toilettes, are seated beneath the shade of the full summer foliage, in a spot where the luxurious vegetation and wild flowers tell of rural seclusion and repose. The quietude of this nook is only broken by the song of birds, and the voice of the fair reader as she melodiously recites some pastoral poem in the nature, let us suppose, of Thomson's "Seasons." All this, we say, is pleasant and refreshing to those, except, perhaps, the maddest of the "mad votaries of fashion," who are condemned to dwell in towns in the middle of June. But there is "a shady nook" to be found yet in Kensington Gardens.

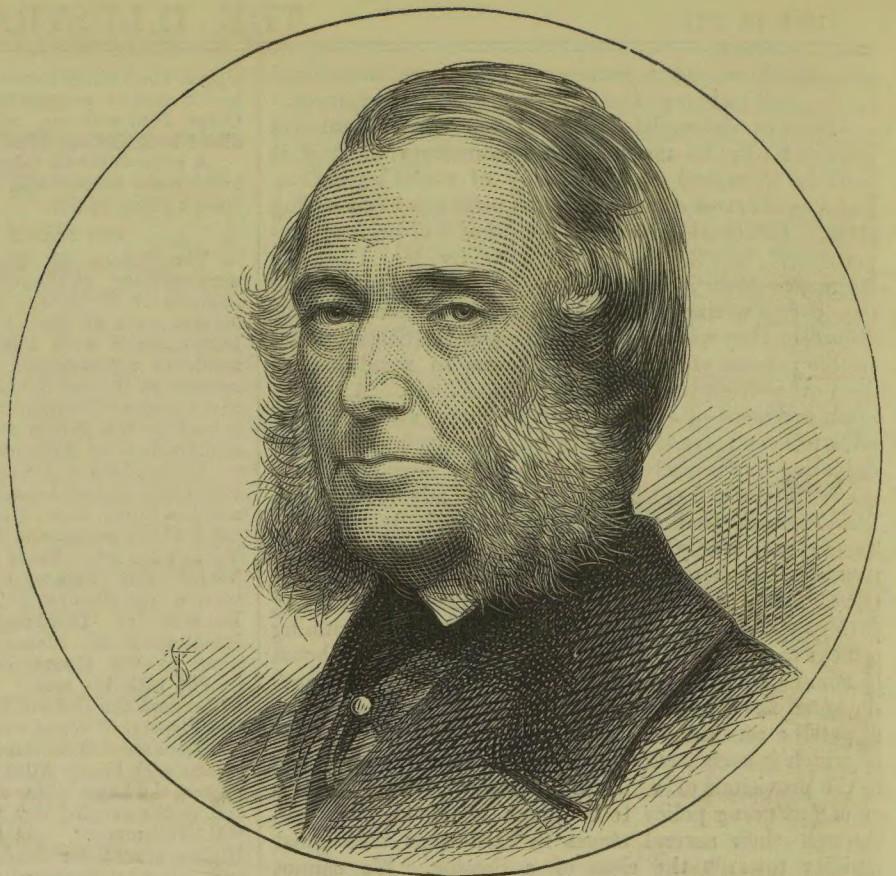
American papers received on Monday publish a letter addressed by the foreign Minister of Guatemala to Mr. Scholefield, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the outrage on Mr. Magee. It expresses on behalf of the Government sorrow and indignation at "the deplorable affair," and assures Mr. Scholefield that the authors of the criminal act will be punished with all the rigour of the law. It is stated that Mr. Magee had been offered £10,000 compensation, but he preferred to leave the case in the hands of his Government.

A large and influential meeting on the subject of patronage and disestablishment in the Church of Scotland was held at Aberdeen, on Tuesday, in the Music-hall buildings. Lord Provost Leslie presided. Mr. Greig, from Edinburgh, addressed the meeting. On the motion of Mr. W. Henderson, of Devana, it was resolved to form an association to promote disestablishment, and to petition Parliament against the Patronage Bill as most unsatisfactory, and not at all fitted to heal the divisions in Scotland. Lord Provost Leslie, Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. G. Webster, advocate, were appointed presidents of the new association. It was agreed to hold another meeting with a view of explaining the nature of the Patronage Bill. A meeting of a like kind was held at Arbroath on Monday evening—Mr. David Cairns, of the Elms, presiding.

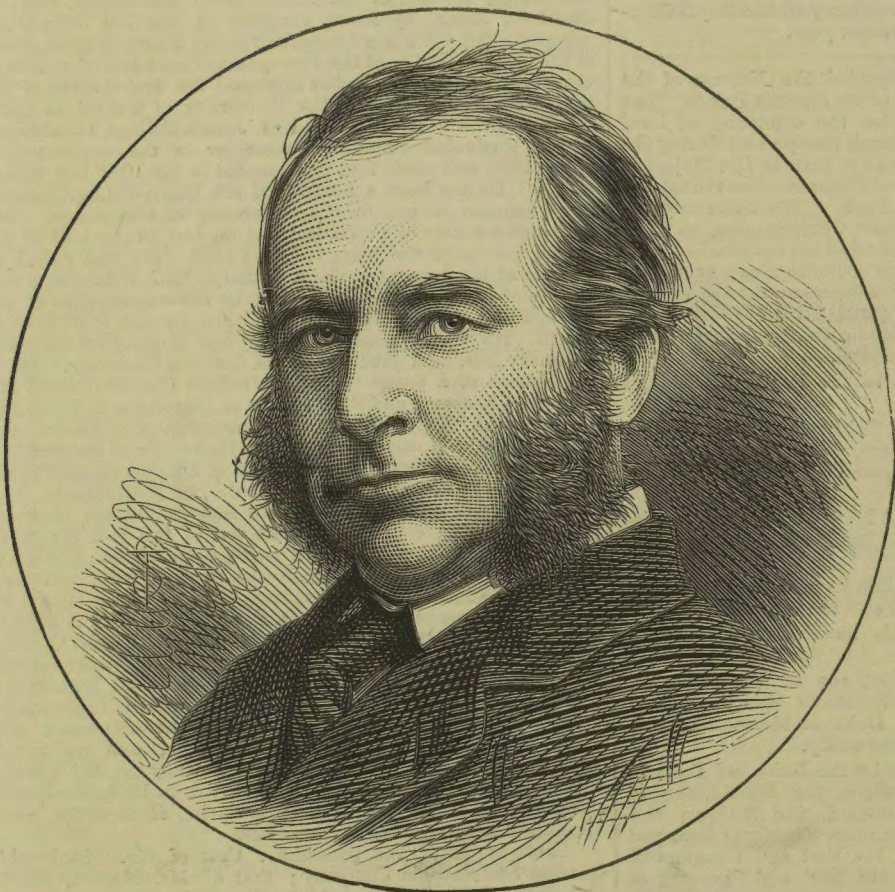




MR. A. M'DONALD, M.P. FOR STAFFORD.



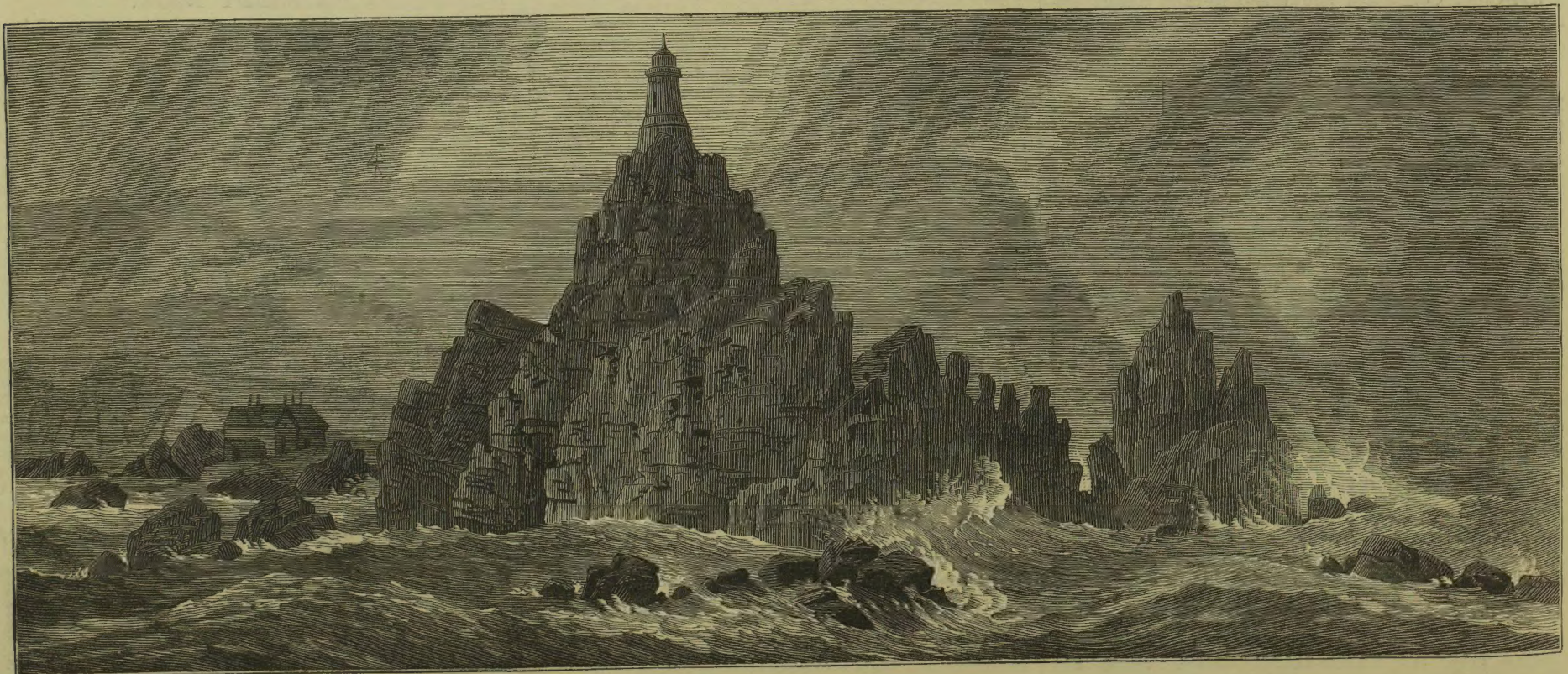
MR. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P. FOR LONDON.



MR. A. G. MARTEN, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER, M.P. FOR SOUTH AYRSHIRE.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE, CORBIERE ROCKS, JERSEY.





THE FAMINE IN INDIA: THE VILLAGE WELL.



## THE VILLAGE WELL IN INDIA.

It is computed that, during the last forty years, above ten millions of people in India have died from the want of water—that is to say, not by thirst, but hunger and disease or weakness caused by the want of food, to the production of which irrigation is needful. This terrible statement we find but too much ground for believing, with the recent experiences of the famine now felt in Bengal and that of Orissa in 1867. To aid the study of this painful subject, we can recommend two or three late publications. One is a lecture "On the Impending Indian Famine," delivered by Sir Bartle Frere to the Society of Arts, in December. It forms a small volume, with three maps, published by Mr. Murray and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. We cannot, upon this occasion, review the whole discussion treated by Sir Bartle Frere with consummate knowledge, benevolence, and judgment. He remarks, however, that "in no other way can money be so advantageously expended, with a view to future production and cheap supply, as in great works of irrigation and internal navigation." This he considers "the greatest safeguard of India against famine in time to come." A pamphlet read, about the same period, to the East India Association, by Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, fully bears out the view taken by Sir Bartle Frere, with extracts from the reports of Sir Arthur Cotton upon the results in agricultural economy gained by the Cauvery works, in the south; by the Godavery works, and those of the Kistna; and expected from those of the Madras Company at Toombuddra, those of Orissa, the Soane, the Ganges, and the Baree Doab. In answer to the question, Will it pay? Sir Arthur Cotton has this to state—"That the produce of an acre of rice, 1200 lb., at the famine price of 1½d., would be 75 rupees, nearly twice the cost of the most expensive of these works, and eight times that of the cheapest, leaving out the question of life and death to both man and cattle." Another little book is published by Mr. Stanford, entitled "Waterways or Railways? or, The Future of India." Its author, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tyrrell, shows that the seven great irrigation and canal works of India hitherto constructed, at a total cost of five millions and a quarter sterling, yield an annual return of nearly £1,400,000. Meanwhile railways to the extent of 5000 miles, which are unsuited to the habits and wants of the people, have been constructed by an outlay of £93,000, and the result is a yearly loss of working expenses to the amount of £1,500,000, which is made up to shareholders by the Indian Government; and three millions sterling has been added to the public debt. About thirty millions was paid for iron fetched from England, instead of using the iron of India. Colonel Tyrrell explains how the configuration of the country, its levels, mountain ranges, and watersheds, and the climate, winds, and seasonable rainfall in the higher parts, supply abundance of water, if it were properly intercepted and stored up by the works he prescribes. His plan is illustrated by a map and sectional diagrams; but it has no particular application to Bengal. Some interesting facts are mentioned to prove the extraordinary increase of productiveness in such a climate from bringing water upon the soil. It is a melancholy confession that the British Government of India has allowed 30,000 tanks, each useful in its district, to fall out of repair. The Village Well, a sketch of which is presented in our Engraving, is designed rather for personal and household use than for agricultural purposes. But water in India is the life of the land, as well as of the people.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 11.

The ill-advised petty tyranny of the defunct De Broglie Cabinet—regarded by many as a foretaste of what might be expected under the Constitutional Monarchy—and the various mishaps of France during the last twelve months seem to have peculiarly favoured the growth of Bonapartist pretension; and a few revelations with which the public has been favoured during the past week show that of late the Imperialists have been carrying on their propaganda actively. From a couple of notes published by a Republican journal of Le Mans, one learns that M. Haentjens, the Bonapartist deputy for the Sarthe, has been distributing portraits of the Prince Imperial wholesale among his constituents, an example which it seems is rapidly spreading throughout the country. So long as the party limits itself to these innocent practices no one has cause to complain, but another stormy debate at Versailles has disclosed some highly objectionable tactics, which help to explain the recent unexpected success of the Imperialist candidate in the Nièvre.

M. Girard, a member of the Extreme Left, produced, on Tuesday, at the tribune, a most curious document—found, it would appear, in a railway-carriage, and bearing the inscription "Comité Central de l'Appel au Peuple" as heading. There was no address save the enigmatical words, "Note pour L. B. 17;" the signature, moreover, was illegible; but at the bottom, in the left-hand corner, was the imprint of a stamp on which figured the Imperial eagle. M. Girard read, amidst profound silence, this curious document, which enjoined the recipient "to recommend all our friends, especially those invested with municipal or administrative functions, to concentrate their efforts upon obtaining for M. de Bourgoing the support of the retired officers and others resident in the Nièvre," and went on to promise the same officers and "others" commands in the projected territorial army and other posts and favours. "Take note, also," added the memorandum, "of all who are hostile, or even indifferent." Then, at the end, came an important phrase formally incriminating one of the members of the Cabinet:—"Inclosed is a list of all the officers paid by the tax-receiver of the Nièvre, which has been furnished by the Finances." M. Girard having asked if the Government were aware of the existence of this "Committee of Appeal to the People," the Minister of Justice replied that they were not, and added that he had issued a circular prescribing immediate inquiries concerning it. M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader, then mounted the tribune; but, owing to the rules of the Assembly, the Chamber had to authorise him by vote to speak. He indignantly repudiated any knowledge of the circular, and even insinuated that it was a forgery; remarks which elicited a powerful rejoinder from Gambetta, who called attention to the last phrase of the memorandum, and expressed the hope that M. Magne would never sit any more as a Minister in that Assembly. A second and very abusive speech from M. Rouher followed, and then General de Cissey made a brief and very unnecessary defence as Minister of War. Next came M. Gambetta, this time to answer certain personal remarks indulged in by the ex-Vice-Emperor. The Radical orator had evidently lashed himself into a state of fury, and in the course of his remarks he applied the epithet of "misérables" to the Bonapartists, for which "propos outrageant" the President called him to order; whereupon, turning to his followers, the

ex-Dictator rejoined, "It is certain that the word I have made use of is more than an outrage: it is a branding!"—a declaration which was received with vehement applause by the Left, and procured for M. Gambetta a second call to order. The Assembly ultimately separated, amidst great agitation.

In spite of the excessive heat, which rather predisposes to somnolence, all the discussions in the Assembly this week have been more or less tumultuous. M. Ledru Rollin's speech in defence of universal suffrage, which showed that the once famous tribune had outlived his reputation, drew forth a perfect storm of interruptions from the Right, which led the speaker to give some curious and interesting explanations concerning the mere famous incidents in his eventful career. MM. Louis Blanc and Gambetta, who pleaded for the same cause, were listened to more quietly and attentively, and secured signal oratorical triumphs, the whole of the Left—Thiersists and Radicals alike—crowding round M. Louis Blanc as he quitted the tribune to congratulate him on his eloquent display. Nevertheless the second reading of the new Electoral Law Bill was voted, mainly through the intervention of M. Dufaure, by a majority of 75. The bill regulating municipal elections was read the second time on Monday, and, after a lengthy but interesting debate, the first article was voted by a majority of nearly 200. The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, when MM. Brisson, Jules Ferry, and Ernest Picard successively attacked the provisions of article 2, which regulates the reclamations of electors whose names happen to be omitted in the electoral lists. Their arguments appear to have in some measure influenced the Right, the majority in favour of the article being only 25 votes out of 689. By a decision of the Chamber yesterday, the right of voting in the municipalities has been retained for all citizens who have reached the age of twenty-one.

Great efforts have been made this week by the Right Centre—or De Broglie group of the Assembly—to effect an alliance with certain waverers of the Left Centre, but they have proved abortive. The Right Centre offered to support the Republic provisionally until the close of the Septennate, but the Left Centre has unanimously rejected these offers, and voted a resolution in favour of the definitive proclamation of the Republic.

We have had a remarkably brilliant fête in the Champs Elysées—a kind of fancy fair, in which a large number of Parisian élégantes, the majority of them en toilettes costumées, took part: Princess de Metternich and Countess de Pourtalès presiding over a tombola; Baroness Rothschild and Marchioness de Las Marismas selling bonbons; Viscountess Agnado, beer; Madame Abel Laurent, cigars; Madame Flamant, gingerbread; and Countess de Mercy Argenteau assuming the office of flower-girl. All those well-worn amusements which figure at the fêtes in the environs of Paris were provided, and the grounds of the Concert Besselièvre, where the gathering was held, were crowded. The receipts, which were very considerable, have been remitted to the Préfet of the Seine for the relief of the Parisian poor.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Tuesday, at the American Embassy, to the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was attended by all the Ambassadors and most of the Ministers in Paris.

## SPAIN.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain abroad, stating that the Government will use every effort to restore order to Spain and terminate the war with the Carlist and Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Caleb Cushing and Marshal Serrano have exchanged speeches on the presentation of credentials by the new American Minister.

Orders have been issued by the Minister of the Interior for the enrolment of the conscripts of the last levy to be proceeded with at once.

The Carlists under Don Carlos's brother, Prince Alfonso, and General Cucala have suffered a severe repulse. They were routed near Gandesa, Aragon, 8000 strong, by Generals Despujols and Delatre. Dona Blanca was present at the engagement, which lasted five hours. The Carlists had eighty killed and thirty prisoners, comprising a leader and several officers. They also lost a flag. The Carlists, in order to allow the country people to sow their land, have suspended the blockade of Fontarabia and Irun. The Carlists officially state that they have 101 battalions of troops in the field, composed of men from various provinces, and that their cavalry numbers 3000. In obedience to Carlist orders, the Tarragona Railway Company has discontinued its trains to Villafraanca. A Carlist band has entered the town of Badalona in Catalonia, and carried off some of the inhabitants as hostages. From Santander it is stated that Marshal Concha has recovered from a slight indisposition; and the Republican forces are now marching towards Tafalla. The Carlist lines extend from Estella to the Arga Valley.

## ITALY.

The King has conferred the collar of the Order of the Annunziata upon Signor Minghetti.

The Senate has approved of the monetary convention with France, Belgium, and Switzerland; the treaty of commerce with Mexico; and the postal convention with Brazil. On Thursday week there was a discussion on the subject of finance. General Cialdini moved a resolution in favour of postponing the Fortifications Bill till the country should be in a better position for carrying out its enactments. He made this proposal on the understanding that the Government would not indefinitely postpone the bill. Signor Minghetti said the Ministry had not finally abandoned any of the army or public works bills, and the motion of General Cialdini was accepted almost unanimously. General Menabrea spoke against postponing the Fortifications Bill. Parliament was prorogued sine die.

The Pope is better, but still suffers from slight attacks of fever. Last Saturday he received Mgr. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, who talked to him for a long time on the condition of France. Mgr. Guibert at the same time handed to his Holiness a sum of 150,000fr.

On Tuesday the Pope received the American pilgrims, about 200 in number. He spoke with great hopefulness of the prospects of Catholicism in the New World. One of the pilgrims read an address in Latin, and another an address in French. Pius IX., in reply, said that the presence of the pilgrims was a proof of the triumph of the Church, which, notwithstanding its persecutions, was rapidly advancing all over the world. Some valuable presents, including considerable sums of money, were then offered to his Holiness.

A monument to the late Prince Rayaram Maharajah of Kolapore, who died in Florence in 1870, was publicly unveiled there on Sunday.

## HOLLAND.

In the Chamber, on Monday, a question was asked respecting the conduct of the war in Acheen. The Minister for the Colonies, in reply, stated that nothing had yet been decided with regard to fresh operations. A motion, which was regarded as one of censure upon the Government, was afterwards rejected by 36 votes to 26.

## BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the marriage of Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the King and Queen, with Duke Philip of Saxony will take place towards the end of August next. Great fêtes will be given at Brussels to celebrate the event.

The result of the elections is that the Conservative majority in the Senate has been reduced from eight to four, and the Conservative majority in the Chamber of Representatives from 22 to 14. The Minister of Public Works has been defeated.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Council of States has ratified the extradition treaties concluded between Switzerland and Great Britain and Belgium.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

All the European Powers have accepted the invitation of Count Andrássy to send representatives to the conference which is to be held at Vienna for the purpose of discussing the terms of an international treaty respecting measures of quarantine upon an outbreak of cholera.

## RUSSIA.

According to arrangement, the King of Saxony has visited the Emperor of Russia at Ems.

Imperial decrees promulgated at St. Petersburg introduce various new financial regulations, and one of them reduces the tariff for inland telegrams by one half.

## DENMARK.

At Copenhagen, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Danish Constitution was separately celebrated by the loyal citizens and the democrats. The former marched through the town in procession 25,000 strong, and afterwards presented an address to the King at Christiansberg Castle. The democratic celebration is reported to have been a failure.

## AMERICA.

President Grant has published a memorandum in which he recommends the earliest practicable return to a specie basis as indispensable to the national prosperity. He also recommends the repeal of the Legal-Tender Act, the redemption of the greenbacks in gold bonds, an increase of taxation, and free banking.

Amendments in the Free Banking Bill have been agreed upon by the Conference Committee of both Houses of Congress at Washington. The amount of greenbacks to be withdrawn for every million of national bank notes issued is fixed at 375,000 dols. The resumption of specie payments is postponed from General Grant's date to January, 1878.

The substitute brought in by General Butler for the Geneva Award Bill has passed the House of Representatives. It provides for the payment of direct losses and war premiums, and determines that the insurance companies shall only be reimbursed for their actual losses.

Colorado has been admitted by the House of Representatives at Washington as a State of the American Union.

The bill for the construction of a canal from the Lower Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, free to all nations, has passed the House of Representatives.

A Democratic Governor has been elected for the State of Oregon by a majority of 400 over his Republican competitor.

Some apprehension is felt (a New York telegram states) of an attack on the white population in Texas by the Comanche and Cheyenne Indians.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy of India, in his weekly telegram respecting the famine, says that he has visited many relief circles, and is satisfied that the organisation reaches every village. Much improvement has taken place in the appearance of the people since relief began. No fresh deaths from starvation are reported.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Tuesday:—"There have been serious food riots, directed against exporters, in the district below Darjeeling to Titalea. The military have been summoned. Several persons have been killed and wounded. The rainy season is promising over Northern India, including Tirhoot." Calcutta intelligence of Tuesday's date, received through Reuter's agency, indicates "a marked improvement in the condition of the famine districts. Grain was being largely imported into Tirhoot by private traders. The rains which had fallen encouraged the people to leave the relief works and return to cultivation. Cases of actual starvation were becoming very rare." While a Bombay telegram of Wednesday's date, which comes through Reuter's agency, says that the rains in the Bombay Presidency have been full and general.

The death of Dr. G. S. Beatson, the principal medical officer on the Bengal Staff, is announced.

We learn from Calcutta that the Indian Government is about to contract a new loan of £2,500,000, at 4 per cent. Tenders will be received up to July 8.

A telegram from Calcutta of Monday's date says that the first bridge built over the Ganges in that city has been opened.

A statue to the late M. van de Weyer has been voted by the municipality of Louvain.

A new organ, which will cost 24,000fr., has been ordered for the Brussels Opera.

Henry Ludlow, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Attorney-General for the Island of Trinidad.

The Japanese expedition against Formosa consists of four European-built frigates and 15,000 men.

A great fire occurred in Geneva last Saturday morning, by which a large carpentering establishment and twelve houses were burnt down.

A telegram received by Messrs. Siemens Brothers announces the successful laying of the Nova Scotia and New Hampshire section of the Direct United States Cable.

The Roumanian Chambers, having disposed of the railway convention with Hungary by 75 votes against 34, is discussing a Loan Bill for twenty-seven million francs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jovanovics has been appointed Serbian Minister of Public Works, and Colonel Zach First Aide-de-Camp to Prince Milan.

A telegram from Melbourne announces that the court of inquiry has exonerated the officers of the British Admiral from all blame in connection with the loss of that vessel.

Mdlle. Simonowitch, of Odessa, has obtained the diploma of doctor of medicine from the University of Berne, where she had pursued her studies.

The Minister of Public Works in Paris has approved of the establishment of a school for the study of insect life, especially in connection with agriculture and horticulture. The building will be erected in the gardens of the Luxembourg.

Burglars in Berlin have turned their particular attention to the Corps Diplomatique: entering the house of Lord Odo Russell and breaking open a desk; attempting a robbery at the Austrian Embassy, where, however, the thieves were foiled; and carrying off a quantity of plate from the Belgian Legation.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, Matthew, to be Vicar of St. James's, Curtain-road.  
 Arden, A. H.; Vicar of All Saints', Sudbury.  
 Bennett, Alfred Robert; Vicar of Rendham, Suffolk.  
 Blakeney, Dr.; Rector of Bridlington, Yorkshire.  
 Burrough, John; Rector of Hillborough, Norfolk.  
 Cammack, John Caparn; Incumbent of St. Clement's, City-road.  
 Carpenter, Archibald; Incumbent of St. James's, Hull.  
 Chamberlain, John Slade Ffoster; Vicar of Great Horstead, Herts.  
 Charters, R. H.; Vicar of Kirtton-in-Lindsey with Northorpe.  
 Clarke, E.; Vicar of Christ Church, Swansea.  
 Cobbold, E. A.; Vicar of Christ Church, Herne Bay.  
 Cooper, T. J.; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle.  
 Currie, Edward Reid; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester.  
 Davies, David Watkins; Rector of Llanrhyddlad with Llanflewlin, Anglesey.  
 Davies, John Stephen; Vicar of St. John's-juxta-Swansea, Glamorgan.  
 Davies, R. Powell, Curate of Chew Magna, Bristol; Rector of Charfield.  
 Davies, Watkin; Vicar of Ryle and Kenfig.  
 Douglas, William; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Walthamstow, Essex.  
 Edwards, H. St. George; sole charge of Bredhurst, Kent.  
 Evans, John; Rector of Llanallgo and Llanengrad, Anglesey.  
 Frith, M. K. S.; Vicar of Allestree, Derbyshire; Rural Dean of Duffield.  
 Gillson, Septimus; Rector of Itchin Abbas.  
 Gillard, James Henry; Vicar of Devoran, Cornwall.  
 Gray William; Rector of St. Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln.  
 Green, A. J. M.; Vicar of Warren with St. Twynell's, Pembrokeshire.  
 Griffiths, John, Rector of Llandymog, Denbighshire.  
 Hall, George; Vicar of Stunney, Cambridgeshire.  
 Harney, Charles Lumsdaine; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.  
 Hill, Joseph; Rector of Wimbington, Cambridgeshire.  
 Hill, Rowley, Vicar of Sheffield; Rural Dean of Sheffield.  
 Jackson, William Edward; Vicar of Newton-in-Cleveland.  
 Jones, John; Vicar of St. Lythan's.  
 Jones, Llewelyn Wynne; Vicar of Llanllwchaearn, Montgomeryshire.  
 Keeling, Charles Nevill; Incumbent of St. James Collyhurst, Manchester.  
 Lewis, Henry; Rector of St. Bride's, Minor, Glamorganshire.  
 Lewis, Thomas Howell; Vicar of Pendoylan.  
 Lewis, L. O.; Perpetual Curate of Lindale with Murton, Lancashire.  
 Lockwood, A.; Vicar of Buck Mills, Devon.  
 Long, Frederick Charles; Vicar of Stowupland, Suffolk.  
 Lowther, John Mordaunt; Rector of Bolton, Cumberland.  
 Pryce, Hugh L.; Rector of Llanfairyrghorwy with Llanrhydyrus.  
 Robinson, Francis Watson; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Leicester.  
 Spawforth, James; Vicar of Marsh Chapel, Lincolnshire.  
 Swaby, Maurice; Perpetual Curate of Oldridge.  
 Sweet, Laxon Edward; Perpetual Curate of Great Longstone, Derbyshire.  
 Thompson, Horace Vincent; Perpetual Curate of Killington.  
 Towle, Charles Seymour; Vicar of St. John's, Moordown.  
 Trevor, T. W.; Rural Dean of Tyndaethwy.  
 Whitehouse, T.; Rector of Freshford.  
 Whitehouse, William Wentworth; Rector of Distington, Cumberland.  
 Woodward, J. P. S.; Rector of Plumpton, Sussex.

The Rev. Francis Gerald Vesey, Minor Canon of Ely and Rector of All Saints', Huntingdon, has been appointed Archdeacon of Huntingdonshire, in the room of Bishop M'Dougall.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, last Saturday, at the sixth annual meeting of the Protestant Deaconesses' Institution. The report showed that gratifying progress had been made.

It appears from a statement lately published by Archdeacon Davies that there have been restored in the archdeaconry of Brecon since 1859 fifty churches, at a cost of £53,006; there have been built ten new ones, and there are more in progress.

Two ladies were admitted, last Saturday, to the office of Deaconess by the Bishop of London in the chapel of Fulham Palace. They had previously been trained in the London Diocesan Deaconesses' Institution for more than two years.

Mr. Nicholson, of Basing Park, has undertaken to pay the deficit of £750 which remained on the restoration of Petersfield Church, Hants. The cost of the work has been £6000, of which Mr. Nicholson's contributions have not fallen far short of half.

Last Saturday the beautiful new church at Erith, of which Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn is the architect, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is in the Early English style. It is a free church, and accommodates from 600 to 700 persons.

In the library of Lambeth Palace, on Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a conference of lay and clerical delegates, among whom were Lord Fitzwalter, Viscount Hardinge, Earl Stanhope, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Beresford-Hope.

At St. Paul's the annual sermon to charity-school children was preached, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Carlisle. It was attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a number of Common Councillors. The choral service was rendered with splendid effect by the children, with the assistance of the choir.

In consecrating a new church at Blackburn on Monday, the Bishop of Manchester preached a sermon in which he denounced all vested interests in pews as being opposed to the theory of a national Church. The present age, he said, was degenerate in not observing the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper.

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission was held, on Tuesday, in Willis's Rooms. It was presided over by the Bishop of London, with whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Peterborough and St. Asaph. Lord Ebury, Sir John Kennaway, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Christian Evidence Society at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, the Bishop of London in the chair, the subject of infidelity was considered, addresses being delivered by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and other distinguished Churchmen.

The Bishop of Guildford closed his visitation of the archdeaconry of Surrey with a charge delivered at Guildford. In commenting on the Public Worship Bill, he said he would rather trust to the good sense and moderation of the clergy than see the strong arm of the law brought to bear on them. He condemned the sale of next presentations, and gave a very satisfactory account of the state of education in the diocese.

The new Church of St. Augustine, Pendlebury, the fifth that has been erected in the neighbourhood within the last sixteen years, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester last week. It has been built at the sole expense of Mr. E. Stanley Heywood, and it is thought that it must have cost between £20,000 and £30,000. It was designed by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, and it is in every respect a magnificent structure, being in the style of the fourteenth century. The stained windows, which are from the works of Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, of Newman-street, are of unusual excellence.

When the Dean and Chapter, a few years back, took in hand the work of restoring Rochester Cathedral, under the skilful guidance of Sir Gilbert G. Scott, there was a great amount of work to be done. They have accomplished a portion of it, to the great improvement of the building, and have spent upwards of £10,000 in doing it, while Dr. Griffith, formerly a Canon, and Mrs. Griffith, have provided £3000 for the restoration of the interior fittings of the choir. But here the work must stop unless the public will contribute funds, those at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter being exhausted. Sir G. Scott estimates that the work of restoration still urgently needed will cost £17,000.

Lord Selborne presided, on Tuesday, at the eighth annual meeting of the Association of Lay Helpers for the Diocese of London, which was held at Sion College. His Lordship, in

opening the proceedings, observed that he had been for some time past a member of the association, though he had no other claim to belong to it than that of having worked for a large number of years in his own parish in one of the ways which came within the scope of their operations—namely, as a teacher on Sundays of an adult class of young men. The annual report gave a very satisfactory account of the work of the past year, and stated that there had been a larger addition to the number of the associates during the past twelve months than during either of the two previous years, the net increase being 350.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, late Fellow and Tutor of Merton, and Bampton Lecturer of 1872, was, on Saturday, elected Whyte Professor of Moral Philosophy.

The Chancellor's and Newdigate prizes have been awarded as follow:—1. English Essay—Mr. Gerard Baldwin Brown, B.A., Fellow of Brasenose. 2. Latin Essay—Mr. Reginald Merrick Fowler, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke; subject, "De Colonia apud Romanos Militaribus." 3. Latin Verse—Mr. William Hind, Scholar of Balliol; subject, "Melita." 4. Newdigate—Robert Jocelyn Alexander, Commoner of Brasenose; subject, "The Last of the Red Indians." It is somewhat singular that Mr. Alexander's father (who is now Bishop of Derry), when a member of Brasenose twenty-four years since, gained the Denyer prize essay, and in 1860 was the successful competitor for the prize for the sacred poem.

The Stanhope Essay has been awarded to Mr. John Woulfe Flanagan, Commoner of Balliol. Proxime Accessit—Mr. Philip Lyttelton Gell, Scholar of Balliol. The subject for 1875 will be "Cardinal Beaufort."

The following candidates have been elected to scholarships in University:—Classical Scholars—R. N. Arkle, Exhibitioner of the College; and A. Kensington, of Marlborough College. Proxime Accessit—J. C. Seaton, of Tunbridge School. Mathematical Scholar—J. W. Botsford, of Bruce Castle School.

## CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation, yesterday week, the seal of the University was affixed to a letter of thanks to the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, for his munificent gift of the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

The Master and Seniors of St. John's have appointed to theological lectureships Mr. H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867, first class in mathematics, classics, moral science, and theology) and the Rev. F. Watson (B.A. 1868, first class in mathematics and theology), both of them Fellows of the college and late Crosse and Tyrwhitt University Scholars.

At Sidney prizes for mathematics have been adjudged to Temperley, third year; Fisher, of the second year; Wilson, Vintner, and Cobbold, of the first year. For classics, to Adams, H. A. Smith, Hutchings, Spencer. For divinity, to Holmes and Lloyd. For natural sciences, to Shelley and Foster. Reading prizes, to Temperley and Sharman. English essay, Fisher. Elected to foundation scholarships, Adams, Beckley, Holmes, Fisher. Taylor scholars, to Shelley and Foster. Taylor exhibitioners, Swallow, Wilson, Vintner, Cobbold. Levett exhibitioner, Wetherell. Micklethwaite exhibitioner, Lloyd. Bancroft exhibitioner, T. E. Smith.

The following elections to open scholarships have been made at St. Catherine's:—J. E. Jacob, private tuition, £60; E. W. Stocks, Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, £50; J. T. Black, Norwich School; G. P. E. Blomefield, Malvern and private tuition; R. E. Gurney, Doncaster School; F. W. Christie, private tuition, £40 each; D. Evans, Wellington and private tuition, £35.

The under-mentioned students of Jesus have been elected to foundation scholarships:—Compton, £30; Jones, £30; James, £30; Browne, £20; Hamilton, £20. Gwyther has been elected Gaford Scholar, £16.

The Vice-Chancellor, on Tuesday, published certain proposals that had been submitted by the council of King's College, London, as a basis for negotiation with the view to the affiliation of the latter college with the University. It is suggested that associates of King's College and such other students as shall have attended the regular course of lectures at King's College, and gained special distinction in the examination, shall, on presenting satisfactory certificates from the principal, be allowed to enter as second-year graduates, provided that they pass such examinations as the University may require. Further, that undergraduates of Cambridge shall be allowed, on obtaining special permission, to spend their last year at one of the technical schools at the college, receiving all the advantages of matriculated students, and shall take their degrees at the University in regular order.

## "WHO COMES?"

In this picture a little romance seems to be suggested. The costume carries us back to the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century, when the liberty of the young girls of the period was much more circumscribed than it is now. How is it, then, that this evidently highborn damsel is found at this lonely place at approaching dusk, unattended save by her canine protector, and with an expression so anxiously expectant? Is it not that this is the trying-place, that she awaits a knightly lover who has been detained by some misadventure, or he surely would have been the first on the spot? But someone approaches. Is it he? or is it a relative inimical to the lovers? or is it merely some idle marplot? The moment is obviously one of intense interest to the fair maiden herself, though there is little fear as to her personal safety with that noble dog at her side. We must, however, leave it to the reader to weave the incident represented into a story according to his own fancy. The picture, which is exhibited at the French Gallery, is by M. F. A. Kaulbach, a nephew of the illustrious German artist of that name.

Princess Louise is to present the prizes this (Saturday) afternoon at the flower show of the People's Garden Club at Willesden, a charming place of summer resort, after the style of the German Volksgarten.

The Judges of the Irish Court of Common Pleas having been equally divided respecting the merits of the case drawn up for them as affecting the Drogheda election, the matter was consequently remitted to the decision of Mr. Justice Barry, who tried the petition. On Monday he gave judgment, declaring that the election was a pure and free one, and that the secrecy of the Ballot Act had not been violated. He accordingly certified Dr. O'Leary, the sitting member, to have been duly elected.—The Conservatives of Denbigh have subscribed £1100 for the Hon. George T. Kenyon, the defeated candidate at the last election, towards defraying his expenses.—Lord Kensington was on Thursday returned unopposed for the Haverfordwest Boroughs. Petitions have been lodged against the return of Mr. Dorington, the Conservative member, and of Mr. Stanton, the Liberal member, for Stroud.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The Lords Justices of Appeal delivered judgment, on Thursday, in the appeal of Lady Westbury from the decision of the Master of the Rolls on a question submitted to his Honour in the suit of "Bethell v. Abraham." Sir George Jessel decided that it was not the intention of the testator that his daughter-in-law (the appellant) should take £400 a year in addition to the annuity of £2000, given for the maintenance of herself, her husband, and their children, until the expiration of five years from his death. Their Lordships have affirmed this decision and dismissed the appeal, all costs to come out of the estate.

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment, last Saturday, in the case of the "Corporation of Hastings v. Ivall," in which the plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from spoiling the seashore at Hastings by making large excavations therein, and carting away the soil. The defendant denied that the Corporation had any title to the seashore, but they insisted that at a very remote period the Crown had constituted them owners of the shore at Hastings. The case was argued at great length several weeks ago. His Honour held that the evidence proved the plaintiffs' title, and he granted a perpetual injunction against the defendant.

In the case of "Ogden v. Benass," affecting the liability of bankers for the amount of cheques paid on forged indorsements, Mr. Justice Keating delivered judgment on Tuesday. On the principle that the drawer had a right to get back his money from hands into which it had improperly passed, he decided that a verdict must be entered for the plaintiff. The defendants were money changers in Liverpool, who got the cheque cashed by their London agents, and paid it to a man who indorsed the cheque "Vincent Willis." His Lordship held that the plaintiff had a right to demand back his money from them, seeing that it had improperly come into their hands.

Damages £250 were, yesterday week, awarded, in the Court of Exchequer, to Miss Charlotte Simons, the daughter of a farmer at Broadgates, Essex, plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Walter Stephen Jones, a coal-merchant at Bognor, in Sussex.

In the Bail Court, on Saturday, a clerk with £120 a year was cast in damages of £50 for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being an artist's model, between whom and the defendant about 300 letters had passed.

The June sessions of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. On the surrender of Henry O'Hagan and John Muir, to take their trial for conspiring to obtain £30,000 by false pretences from a Mr. Wright, the counsel for the prosecution declined to take the responsibility of offering evidence in support of the charge. He explained that subsequent proceedings in Chancery had thrown a new light upon it. The jury, having been instructed that they had no alternative, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Application was made to the Recorder that the case of Sergeant Brennan, indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury, be allowed to stand over till July. As both sides agreed in desiring the adjournment, it was granted by the Bench. On Tuesday a verdict of "Not guilty" was unanimously returned respecting the case of Walter James Midwinter, charged with wilfully making a false declaration for the purpose of marrying one Laura Tomline, a ward in Chancery. Richard Fulkner Edgell, a merchant, pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining £1000 from different firms in the City by means of forged bills of lading, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. Frances Stewart, a widow, over seventy years old, indicted for the murder of her grandchild by throwing it into the Thames, was found guilty on Wednesday, but recommended to mercy on account of her age. Mr. Justice Blackburn, in passing the capital sentence, said the recommendation would be forwarded to the proper quarter. Another charge, the hearing of which occupied a considerable time, was that against George Alexander and Ada Clifford, who were indicted before the Lord Chief Baron for the murder of the infant child of one Margaret Jane Southey. The prisoners were convicted of manslaughter, and each was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. The trial of Mr. Edward Welby Pugin, who stands indicted for a libel on Mr. J. Herbert, R.A., has been postponed until next sessions.

A case under the Merchandise Marks Act was heard at the Mansion House last Saturday. A firm carrying on business in the Minories was summoned for having exposed for sale a sauce purporting to be "Yorkshire Relish," with a forged and counterfeit trade mark, which was alleged to be an imitation of a label used by a firm at Leeds, the makers of "The Celebrated Yorkshire Relish." It was stated that an arrangement had been come to, by which the defendants agreed to give up all the counterfeit labels in their possession, to pay part of the cost of the prosecution, and to insert an apology in the newspapers. Sir Robert Carden, however, in addition, fined the defendants £5, which they paid.

For assaulting the Rev. Philip Holder, and for damaging his residence by throwing stones, Mr. John Irving, of Cromwell-road West, was fined by the Marylebone police magistrate £5, in addition to damages and costs, and was sentenced also to two months' imprisonment, as well as to pay, at the expiration of the term, a sum of 40s. for an assault on a constable.

Fines were imposed in two cases of adulteration proved before Mr. Bodkin at Highgate on Monday. The offence was selling mustard that had been mixed with flour and turmeric. Summonses were dismissed where the mustard, being sold in packets, was described as an admixture of mustard "with farina and choice condiments."—At Greenwich, on Tuesday, Edward Pursaill, dairyman, of High-street, Deptford, appeared to an adjourned summons, at the instance of the Greenwich District Board of Works, charging him with selling milk adulterated with salt, and he was fined £5 and costs.

A detective caught a prize at the opening of the horse show. Having formed a suspicion about a well-dressed young man in the assembly, he watched him for several hours, saw him attempt to pick the pockets of about fifty ladies, and at last arrested him as he was leaving the hall.

Several charges of assaulting the police came before the Thames stipendiary magistrate on Monday, and sentences varying from between fourteen days' imprisonment and three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, were passed.

For robbing a friend of his watch George Maxwell, sixty years of age, who bears the character of an inveterate idler and spendthrift, was sentenced, on Tuesday, at Clerkenwell, to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Lucretia Jane Fatchell, locally known as "the white witch of Somerton," has been committed to gaol for six weeks, with hard labour, by the magistrates sitting at Shepton Mallet, for having obtained various sums of money by unlawful means. Several witnesses, who gave their evidence most reluctantly, were called to prove that prisoner had pretended to cure them of disease, to rid them of persons who were supposed to be overlooking them, and to prevent their enemies from destroying cattle supposed to have been bewitched.





"WHO COMES?" BY F. A. KAULBACH.  
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.





"FRA ANGELICO." BY WALTER DUNCAN  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

That which by a familiar abbreviation is called the Drink Bill has proved rather a doubtful good to the "strong Government." In fact, it has rather over-weighted Mr. Cross, who for once in his Parliamentary life has got into a muddle. Perhaps the subject insensibly influenced those who took part in the debate, and that talking so much about strong liquor produced an effect akin to that which is produced by drinking it, for the discussions were loud and animated and confused, and partook a good deal of the nature of babble. As an instance of the want of resolve and vacillation of the Home Secretary, it may be mentioned that there was absolutely an avowed difference of opinion between him and Mr. Ward Hunt upon a very crucial provision of the bill, and the curious spectacle was to be observed of the First Lord of the Admiralty trying to run out of the House to avoid voting against his colleague. But then Mr. Hunt has shown some time ago that he is impulsive, and prone to express half-formed opinions with the certainty of dogmas.

If an example of individual weakness in the strong Government is paraded, in common justice an instance of vigour and equality to a situation in another member of the Ministry deserves to be recorded. The Secretary for War on one evening had to manage at least three departmental interpellations, and he did so with a readiness, a dexterity, and an adaptation of variety of tone to each which were exceedingly effective. The first inquiry was of rather a delicate nature, and he had to confess that "twas true, 'twas pity, but 'twas true," that the men of a militia regiment, out for training, were obliged to sleep two in a bed; but that, as they did not mind it, though theoretically inexpedient, practically there had been no grievance; and this was said in a way that gave the matter a capital comic aspect, and so any bad impression was laughed away. Then came Sir Henry Havelock with an inquiry whether the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance had, at a Conservative banquet in Essex, accused the late Government of having left the Army in a deplorable state, which the present Secretary for War was about to remedy; and a request was added that the remedies that were imminent might be mentioned. This time Mr. Hardy assumed a swelling port, spoke with the vehemence which is natural to him, and, with a mixture of indignation and contempt, protested against being called on to answer for anything Lord Eustace Cecil, the inculpated after-dinner speaker, had said; while as to declaring the measures he might have in contemplation—if, indeed, he had any—for reconstructing the Army to the anxious inquirer, he would suffer him to burst in ignorance rather than gratify him by a word of information. The third question was put by Mr. Hayter, in a prickly form, its object being to ascertain why a regimental band had headed a procession of Conservatives on their way to the grand banquet aforesaid, and whether the Tory War Department would lend military bands for like Liberal demonstrations. The question, from its nature and the pointed way in which it was put, brought the House into a mirthful humour; and Mr. Hardy, catching the spirit of the moment, mirthfully explained away the incident, and, by implication, expressed his intention not to allow regimental bands to take part in political festivities of any kind, and therefore when Mr. Hayter and his co-thinkers demonstrated they must blow their own trumpets, of which he insinuated that the honourable member was himself very capable. The laughter which burst forth proved that a palpable hit had been made.

The Prime Minister has been giving proof of his capacity for managing the House, which with him is an instinct, expanded by experience and habit. In the first place, he has achieved a success in a matter usually most difficult, that of inducing private members to yield up all their motions in favour of a Government bill on a Tuesday evening. This was most adroitly effected, without private members perceiving the probable result of their yielding the proverbial "inch." For a day or two afterwards Mr. Disraeli, who had sounded a note of alarm about a long and laborious, instead of brief and do-nothing, Session, which was a prevailing notion, declared a monster programme of measures, which would have been startling in the first week of February, but which was positively appalling in the second week of June. Of course, no one knew better than he the impossibility of carrying out the scheme; but, doubtless, his object was so to manage as that two or perhaps three important measures might come to fruition by Aug. 1 or sooner, so that there should be no Liberal sneering during the recess about the laches or incapacity of the strong Conservative Government. To this end, more Government days in the week were wanted. It was amusing to observe how craftily he insinuated that such a House as he had the distinction to lead could effect wonders in the way of legislation, if they avoided garrulity and granted the Government the Tuesday evenings for the rest of the Session. The request was glided in so artfully that private members were taken by surprise, and had no word to say then, and were trapped. Protests on a subsequent occasion of course were made, but in vain.

More than once it has been mentioned in this chronicle that the Irish section of the House has asserted itself considerably this Session. As a body, the Home Rulers are organised; they have a regular "Whip," to which, for a wonder, they answer with docility and assiduity, and they flood the notice-paper with motions and bills. Notably, one evening this week there were three or four of their motions set down, so thickly and so near each other that they crowded out all the others, and there was a complete rehearsal of the proceedings of a Home Rule Parliament. Two of them were duly considered; and, as may be supposed, the object of both of them was asking for State help for poor down-trodden Ireland. Let all credit be given to Mr. O'Shaughnessy for the temperate, practical, and gentlemanly way in which he dealt with the subject of intermediate education in his country. Perhaps his very un-English way of doing his work caused the discussion rather to flag; and it was doubtless shortened by one of those politic speeches promising "consideration" and concession with which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach contrives to catch the sympathies of too-confiding Irish members. The next motion was not destined to go off so quietly. Its demand was direct for increase of payments by the State to National School teachers in Ireland, and it was made in a speech of rather wishy-washy fluency by Mr. Meldon, a gentleman who has shown a tendency to garrulity in this his first Session; and it was supported by Mr. Richard Smyth, in a speech of great rhetorical power, slightly disfigured by a touch of sermonising in delivery. Things were going on tolerably quietly when Mr. M'Laren rose and, in that pity-the-sorrows-of-a-poor-old-man style which he affects, and which covers astute ideas studiously adhered to, suggested that the example of England, and especially of Scotland, in the matter of increase of payment of National teachers, might be followed—namely, by paying them out of local resources. This was literally throwing a shell amongst combustible materials, and the result was almost a chaos of ardent protestations, out of which the only formed idea that could be obtained was condemnation of the brutality of asking that Ireland should pay anything. While on Irish matters Parliamentary, a touching instance of

patriotism in an Irish member may be chronicled. Mr. O'Sullivan, with some pathos, inquired if it was legal that pure Irish whisky should be mixed in bond with horrible foreign (Scotch being particularly understood) compounds. On being informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the custom was legal, if it was not nice, Mr. O'Sullivan, with an angry burst, declared that he would make it the subject of solemn Parliamentary inquiry.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week, after the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill (the Budget) had been read the third time and passed, the subject of free passage through the Suez Canal was raised by Lord Dunsany, who was assured by Lord Derby that the position in respect to the right of passage was not precarious, all the maritime rights being well defined. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill, which transfers ultimate appeals from Scotland and Ireland from the House of Lords to the Supreme Court of Appeal under the Judicature Act, was discussed, and passed the second reading.

The Royal assent was given by Commission, on Monday, to several measures of public and private importance, amongst which were the Betting Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Prince Arthur was introduced by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and took the oaths and his seat as Duke of Connaught. Their Lordships were occupied throughout the remainder of the sitting, which extended beyond midnight, with the further consideration in Committee of the Public Worship Regulation Bill.

In a laborious sitting, on Tuesday, the Scotch Church Patronage Bill and the India Councils Bill were passed through Committee, and further progress was made in Committee with the Public Worship Regulation Bill. The Infants' Contract Bill was read the second time.

On Thursday the attention of their Lordships was almost entirely given to the consideration of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, yesterday week, went into Committee on the Intoxicating Liquors Bill, the consideration of which it resumed at the second clause, which fixes the hours of closing. Sir Harcourt Johnstone moved to substitute "nine" for ten o'clock on Sunday nights in the rural districts; but the motion was defeated by 198 to 182, and "ten" was retained in the bill. A series of divisions subsequently took place. Lord C. J. Hamilton sought to fix the hour of opening at five o'clock, instead of six, in the morning; but the proposal was rejected by 319 to 94. Considerable discussion arose on the section providing that the hours of closing on Sunday afternoons should be from three until six o'clock. By 216 to 68 the Committee decided upon striking out the word "six," and by 211 to 38 refused to fill up the blank with the word "five." Eventually it was resolved to supply the hiatus with the word "seven," the Home Secretary undertaking to reconsider the matter and allow it to be reopened on the report. Clause 2 having been affirmed, clause 3 became unnecessary by the amendments introduced into clause 2, and was expunged. The clauses repealing the exemptions in favour of houses near theatres, and empowering visiting justices to vary the hours of opening on Sunday afternoons and to grant early-closing licenses, were agreed to without a division. The clause defining the "bona-fide traveller" provoked considerable debate; but at length it was settled that he should be a person who had lodged on the preceding night at least three miles from the place where he demanded a supply of liquor, the distance to be calculated in a straight line on the Ordnance map. After the clause relating to the hours of closing night-houses had been agreed to, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. Disraeli entered, on Monday night, upon an explanation and defence of the statement he made last week respecting the amount of business before the House, and wound up with a warning that he must ask private members to give up Tuesdays to the Government after this week. The Government has seventeen important bills, as well as supplementary estimates, to get through during the current Session. The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Licensing Bill, taking up the eleventh clause, relating to mitigation of penalties, which was agreed to. Mr. Rathbone proposed the omission of clause 12, which provides for the indorsement of convictions on licenses, and, on a division, was defeated by 345 to 41. On clause 19, Mr. Stevenson moved an amendment providing for the licensing of new premises only when they were constructed for the purpose of carrying on the trade. The amendment was negatived, and the clause was agreed to, as were also the clauses up to the twenty-eighth. Sir E. Watkin moved a new clause, the object of which was to prevent the billeting of soldiers on publicans without those persons' consent. On a division the clause, which was opposed by the Home Secretary, was negatived by 151 to 34. After some discussion the bill passed through Committee, and, amidst the cheers of the House, was ordered to be reported. In a speech of an hour's duration Sir Stafford Northcote introduced the Friendly Societies Bill. The measure, as described by the right hon. gentleman, is one to consolidate the existing law and to amend it, chiefly in the direction of strengthening and improving the central organisation. The bill contains eighty clauses, and, with a view of improving its chances of becoming law this Session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to the House a somewhat novel course of procedure. The bill would, he said, be printed in two or three days; the second reading would be taken on the 22nd inst., and the Committee would be fixed within a reasonable time after. Between the second reading and Committee hon. members who take an interest in the question are, by the invitation of the right hon. gentleman, to "see him out of the House," and to submit any amendments that may occur to them. The House will then resolve itself into Committee pro forma in order to have the bill reprinted with the amendments which the Government have thus been induced to accept, and by these means the Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes to reduce discussion in Committee to a minimum and get the bill through this Session. Leave was given to bring in the bill, and a long list of other measures was disposed of.

The subjects of intermediate education in Ireland and the remuneration of Irish national school teachers were, on Tuesday, discussed upon two motions, both which were withdrawn. On Mr. Newdegate bringing forward the subject of monastic and conventual institutions, the House was counted out.

The second reading of the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, the object of which was to repeal the twenty-fifth clause, was moved, on Wednesday afternoon, by Mr. Henry Richard; and, after a smart discussion, was rejected by 373 votes against 128.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Bourke stated that proposals had been made by both the French and Russian Governments for the amelioration of prisoners of war, and had invited the Governments of Europe to a congress at

Brussels to consider the subject. But her Majesty's Government had not made up their minds on the matter. Mr. G. Hardy, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Disraeli, moved that on Tuesday next, and succeeding Tuesdays during the remainder of the Session, orders of the day have precedence of notice of motions, Government orders of the day having the priority. After many objections urged by private members, the motion was agreed to. On the second reading of the Factories Bill, the object of which was to limit the labour of women and children to 56½ hours a week in textile manufactures, Mr. Fawcett moved "That, in the opinion of this House, it would be inexpedient to pass those portions of the bill which impose new legislative restrictions on the number of hours during which adults are to be permitted to work." The remainder of the evening was occupied in the consideration of this subject.

## "FRA ANGELICO."

Modern artists are not unnaturally fond of subjects commemorative of the early masters of their craft, and among such early masters there is no figure more interesting than that of the last representative of the art of the fourteenth century, the Beato Fra, or Beatified Brother, Giovanni da Fiesole, or, as he is more generally styled, Fra Angelico, the Angelic Brother. His works were conceived and executed in the most exalted spirit of piety, and his whole life seems to have been in accord with his works, which was certainly not the case with all those early painters. He is said to have always commenced his day's painting with prayer; to have been very frequently interrupted by tears when representing the Saviour's sufferings, as in the fresco of the "Crucifixion," still preserved in his convent of San Marco, Florence; to have never painted for money; to have regarded his pictures as the result of inspiration, therefore sacred, and, when once finished, not to be improved or retouched. He was most at home in pictures—whether illuminated MSS. tempera or fresco paintings—of the heavenly hierarchy, of the crowds of blessed patriarchs, prophets, apostles, saints and martyrs at the Resurrection, such as the picture in our National Gallery. He is depicted as engaged on a work of this class in the water-colour drawing by Mr. Walter Duncan (son of the well-known landscape and marine painter), which we have engraved. This drawing is one of those with which the young painter has made his debut upon his election as an Associate of the Old Water-Colour Society. We need not say more, as we have noticed this and other contributions of the artist in our review of the exhibition in which they find a place.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The eleventh annual metropolitan horse show has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

The fifth annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs has been held this week at the Crystal Palace.

The Indian department at the International Exhibition will be opened to the public this (Saturday) morning.

A banquet to her Majesty's Judges was given by the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday night, at the Mansion House.

The annual distribution of prizes to the girls who are being educated at the Royal Society of St. Anne's School was made on Wednesday by the Bishop of Carlisle.

Nearly one thousand ministers of metropolitan places of worship have consented to preach sermons and to make collections in aid of the Hospital Sunday fund to-morrow.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, under distinguished patronage. Nearly 400 persons were present.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. William Sedgwick Saunders was elected medical officer of health and food analyst for the City, in succession to Dr. Letheby, resigned.

A large and brilliant assembly met, on Wednesday, at the conversazione of the Royal Geographical Society, Willis's Rooms. Sir Bartle Frere, the president of the society, and Lady Frere received the visitors.

In accordance with a custom that has been lately introduced, the patients at the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum were entertained, on Wednesday, with an open-air fête, at which most of them were permitted to be present.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., presided, on Wednesday, at the fourteenth anniversary festival of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, which was held at the London Tavern, and was attended by a large circle of leading agriculturists.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Clare Market Ragged Schools was held on Monday, under the presidency of the Rev. R. J. Simpson. The report stated that 550 children and 370 adults receive instruction or aid from the institution.

The second summer fête was held in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on Wednesday, and was more fully attended than for many years past. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 visitors passed through the gates.

Wednesday, being the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace, was selected as an appropriate occasion for the presentation of a group of plate to Mr. George Grove, the late secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, by his past and present colleagues.

The annual festival in connection with King's College Hospital was held in the lecture-room of the college, Strand, on Wednesday evening—Lord Selborne in the chair. The subscriptions for the evening amounted to over £2000, besides a sum of £200 contributed by a lady through Lord Hatherley.

Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, distributed the prizes, on Tuesday, to the children competing at a flower show in the Horticultural Society's Gardens. Most of the exhibitors were little girls; and one of them, Georgiana Watson, took the principal prize for a scarlet geranium that would have done credit to a show supported by professional growers.

A deputation of Irish national teachers, accompanied by many members of Parliament, waited on the Chief Secretary for Ireland, last Saturday, to press upon the Government the necessity of taking some action with a view to a removal of their grievances. The inadequacy of the present rate of remuneration was one of the principal causes of complaint for which redress is sought.

Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of the School Board for London, announced at the weekly meeting of that body on Wednesday, that a letter had been addressed to him by Mrs. Baines, stating that she was prepared to hand over to the board 100 gs., to be devoted to the offering of prizes for essays or manuals on cookery and household work suitable for the use of board teaching. The letter was referred to the school management committee.



Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a public meeting was held, yesterday week, at the Mansion House, to consider the means of checking the activity of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Sir Bartle Frere, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Gurney Hoare, Canon Miller, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, and the Rev. Dr. Brock.

The annual meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held, on Tuesday, at the offices, 9, Laurence Pountney-hill.—Mr. P. Terry, the treasurer, occupying the chair. The report congratulated the members on the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the institution; and the committee were in a position to recommend the election of three applicants for pensions of £15 each.

A new school in connection with the London School Board was opened in Kender-street, Hatcham, yesterday week. Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the board, presided at the meeting. In his address Sir Charles stated that in that district the school board had to accommodate 5000 children, of whom 3000 were provided for. The school in Kender-street accommodates 279 boys, an equal number of girls, and 271 infants.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 95,516, of whom 33,747 were in workhouses and 61,769 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7195, 11,256, and 29,761 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 615, of whom 426 were men, 155 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

The annual congress of homœopathic medical practitioners has been held at the Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street.—Dr. Dudgeon, president, in the chair. The business was opened, on Thursday week, by an able address from the president on "The Influence of Homœopathy on General Medicine since the Death of Hahnemann." In this he entered into a close account of the history of medicine of late years, and showed that the results of experience had caused allopathic practitioners to come continually closer and closer to homœopaths, and that, in fact, allopathy was fast merging practically into homœopathy.

The Duke of Westminster states, in a letter to the *Times*, that it is proposed to establish in connection with the Westminster Hospital a training-school for nurses. A house in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital has been rented, and many influential persons interested in the welfare of the sick have come forward to form a committee and make a beginning. Madame Christine Nilsson has generously volunteered to give a public concert in aid of the funds required for the first outlay, at St. James's Hall, on July 1. The concert will be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Princesses.

The forty-seventh anniversary dinner of the friends of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum—which consists of 170 separate houses, chapel, and chaplain's residence, situated in the Asylum-road, Old Kent-road—was celebrated at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, under the presidency of Money Wigram, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Reid and Co., the eminent brewers. The friends of the charity (amongst whom were several members of Parliament) assembled in large numbers, upwards of 2000 dining together in the grand concert-room and centre transept. Many liberal subscriptions were announced.

The British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, has received, through Messrs. Glyn and Co., a second anonymous gift of £1000; the Duke of Bedford has given £500 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society; the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and daughter have presented to the Borough Jewish Schools £250, in memory of the late Baron Meyer Anselm de Rothschild; the Corporation of the city of London has granted 100 guineas to the funds of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital; and the Clothworkers' Company has voted £52 10s. in aid of the building fund of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, £21 to the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, and £21 in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund.

During the week ending Saturday last 2233 births and 1257 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 43, and the latter 163, below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 417 and 437, declined last week to 363, and were 43 below the average. There were 44 deaths from whooping-cough, 32 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 23 from measles, 23 from different forms of fever, 22 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths from diarrhoea do not yet show any considerable increase; the death of one infant resulted from choleraic diarrhoea in Bethnal-green. The 23 deaths referred to fever were 19 below the average, and included 8 certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. Four deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature showed a considerable excess on each day of the week.

The French Mint, in preparation for the return to specie payment, has begun the coinage of 20-franc gold pieces.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* reports another murder of the same description as that of Count Faina, which has been perpetrated by highway robbers in Romagna. Two gentlemen were stopped and made to deliver whatever they had about them, and as one of them, Signor Domenico Muratori, of Murano, begged to retain a pocket-book in which he had important papers, the ruffians, to be rid of his importunity, dispatched him with their knives.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has rescinded some newly-imposed regulations complained of by Lord Alfred Paget and others, and has directed that all vessels from England arriving at Boulogne are to be admitted at once to free pratique, without being required to be provided with a clean bill of health. This will secure to English yachts visiting Boulogne the same facilities as they have until now enjoyed, and the *Times* believes the measure is applicable to French ports in general.

Brigade movements have been the staple business at Aldershot, more general operations having been postponed till the end of the week. On Monday the First Division was exercised in the Long Valley, and the Second on Cove-common. On Tuesday General Parkes led out his division early, and marched it to Wishmoor-common. General Smith's division paraded in the Long Valley. Aldershot was visited, on Wednesday, by the Duke of Cambridge, who inspected the whole of the troops in the Long Valley, and afterwards saw the infantry division put through an hour and a half's drill. The First Division, under the command of Major-General Smith, left the camp at five o'clock on Thursday morning, for Broadmoor, where they encamped and cooked their rations, marching back to Aldershot in the evening. General Parkes's division did home duty, but was to march out at an early hour on Friday.

## The Extra Supplement.

### REAR-GUARD PROTECTING CONVOY.

Sixty or seventy years have not effaced from the mind of our nation the memories of its noble Peninsular War. The political behaviour and condition of Spain may have failed, since that struggle for its independence, to reward British lovers of orderly freedom with results worth our large sacrifice of blood and gold in its cause. But it was a noble deed for the people and rulers of our island kingdom, when their home safety, with that of their colonies and commerce, had been secured by Nelson at Trafalgar, to send their land forces under Moore and Wellington for the rescue of Continental Europe. The campaigns of Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Fuentes de Noria, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and Vittoria, with the final avenging burst over the Pyrenees, are held to be some of the best work yet done for the world by English, Scottish, and Irish manhood in arms. With all deference to the Peace Society, we think such a martial vindication of justice, performed by the steadfast valour of this nation continually exerted during six years, was as holy and blessed public work as the abolition of the slave trade, or even the repeal of the corn laws! It is, nevertheless, too true, as the French proverb runs, that there is no making omelettes without breaking eggs; and we cannot fight battles, or kick out Napoleons, without killing a number of brave men. We admit, however, that the French side had its brave men as well as ours; and some of them appear in the French picture (from one of Goupil's photographs) represented in our Large Engraving. The minor incidents and accessories here do not require much comment. The slain man in the dress of a mountaineer peasant, who lies prostrate among the rocks in the foreground, was probably a native guide. The convoy of laden mules is slowly wending its way over the mountain pass—somewhere in Biscay, we may suppose—to supply the main army, some miles advanced. This "rear guard" is "protecting" that "convoy," as we see, in a characteristic military manner.

### MUSIC.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The only specialty of last week occurred on Saturday, when "La Sonnambula" was given, with the début of Signor Piazza, one of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus of the season. The gentleman named made his first appearance in England, and obtained a well-deserved success by the display of a light tenor voice of agreeable quality, with good intonation and excellent cantabile style. His admirable delivery of the commencing portion of Elvino's scena, "Tutto è sciolto," produced a very marked impression, and such continuous applause that the movement had to be repeated. Mdlle. Albani's Amina gains in charm and power, and her performance on Saturday was enthusiastically received. M. Faure resumed the character of Count Rodolfo, in which he sang and acted with his well-known refinement and finish.

The opera on the previous Thursday was "Dinorah;" that on the Friday, "Guglielmo Tell"—both repetitions.

Six performances were announced this week. On Monday "L'Africaine" was given for the last time this season. On Tuesday, Madame Vilda reappeared, and displayed improved powers as an actress and a singer by her performance as Norma. She was deservedly applauded in several instances, particularly at the close of the cavatina, "Casta Diva." In the duet with Adalgisa, "Deh con te," Madame Sinico divided the applause with the prima donna, and the concluding allegro had to be repeated. Signor Favani was the Pollione, and Signor Baggiolo the Oroveso.

On Wednesday "Guglielmo Tell" was again performed; cast as recently, except the character of Arnoldo, which was represented by Signor Marini, for the first time in England. This gentleman obtained a special success by his fine declamatory singing, especially in the duet with Tell, in the great trio with that character and Walter, and in Arnoldo's final solo, "Corriam," in which he appeals to his followers to aid him in the rescue of the Swiss patriot. In this passage the exceptionally high range of Signor Marini (including a brilliant *ut de poitrine*) produced a very great effect, and secured a veritable triumph for the singer, of whom we shall soon have further occasion to speak. The cast of the opera otherwise was as recently.

For Thursday "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was announced, for Friday "Der Freischütz," and for to-night (Saturday) "Dinorah." "Mignon" is to be produced on Tuesday next, and "Luiza Miller" on the following Tuesday, the closing night of the season being fixed for July 18.

#### HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Since the return of Madame Christine Nilsson (already recorded) that great singer has appeared a second and a third time as Margherita, in "Faust." Her next appearance was announced for Thursday, in Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," of the production of which we must speak hereafter.

The proceedings last week at this establishment included the first appearance in England of M. Achard, the eminent French tenor, who achieved a great success by his fine acting and singing as Raoul, in "Les Huguenots," a part which is well suited to him in both respects. The romance in the first scene was so effectively given as to draw down unusual applause; and the impression thus early produced was enhanced in the duet-septet and the great duet with Valentina in the fourth act, in both of which the resonant tones of M. Achard's high chest notes were admirably displayed. The Valentina of Mdlle. Titiens presented all its usual excellence; among other important and familiar features of the cast having been the Urbano of Madame Trebelli-Bettini and the San Bris of Signor Agnesi.

"Rigoletto" was performed, on Monday, with the same cast as that of a few weeks ago, except in the character of the Duke, in which Signor Gillandi made a successful first appearance. He was much applauded in the ballata of the first scene, in his share of the duet with Gilda ("Signor, ne principe"), and in the popular canzone, "La donna è mobile," the second verse of which had to be repeated. The cast otherwise was the same as recently.

Drury Lane Theatre was closed on Tuesday evening to allow of a dress rehearsal of "Il Talismano," which has been put on the stage with great splendour as to scenery, costumes, &c. With these advantages, and a cast that includes Madame Christine Nilsson and Signor Campanini in the principal characters, there is every prospect of a successful result.

The first of this year's grand opera concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Saturday afternoon, when a varied selection of music was performed by members of the company of her Majesty's Opera. The solo singers were Mdlles. Titiens, Singelli, Alwina Valleria, Justine Maovitz, and Risarelli, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Bentham, Signori

Fancelli, Urio, Agnesi, Galassi, De Reschi, Borella, and Herr Behrens. The fine opera band contributed some orchestral pieces, and Mr. W. G. Cousins conducted.

In pursuance of the scheme of illustrating national music—suspended on May 9 for the great flower show, and in the following week for the fête to the Emperor of Russia—the Crystal Palace summer concert of Saturday last was devoted to compositions of the English school. The programme comprised anthems, madrigals, glees, part-songs, and ballads, and included the skilful pianoforte-playing of Mr. J. F. Barnett in two movements of Sir W. S. Bennett's fourth concerto; the pianist having conducted the performance of a "scherzo" from a MS. symphony of his own composition. The selection also comprised two organ solos, skilfully played by Dr. Stainer, and some of the incidental music composed for "The Merchant of Venice" by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who conducted the concert with the exception just referred to. The solo vocalists were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. The concert of to-day (Saturday) is to consist of Italian music.

The preparations, musical and otherwise, for the Triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace are now nearly complete. The solo vocalists announced are Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sinico, Mesdames Otto-Alvsleben, Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Signor Agnesi. On Friday next this great celebration will open with the grand public rehearsal, at which portions of the programme of each of the three days' performances will be given.

Miss Philp, long known as a successful composer of songs and ballads, and as a most efficient teacher of singing, gave her annual concert, yesterday (Friday) week, at St. James's Hall, with a programme that comprised several of her own pieces, two of which—"Restored" and "Lillie's Good-Night"—were sung by herself with much effect. Other vocal performances were given by Miss Marian Severn, Mesdames Edna Hall and Osborne Williams, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Heine Ugo. Herr van Biene and Mr. W. Coenen contributed solos (violinello and piano), and Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Hamilton Clarke, and Signor Randegger acted as conductors. The room was filled with a fashionable audience.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert has long ranked among the specialties of our musical season, and its recurrence on Monday afternoon offered no exception to the rule. This was the fourth occasion of its being held in the Floral Hall, which was again attended by a brilliant company. Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera contributed a series of effective vocal pieces, which were interspersed with instrumental solos by Madame Norman-Néruda (violin) and Mdlle. Marie Krebs (pianoforte), and some concerted pianoforte performances in which Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. F. H. Cowen took part. Several of the concert-giver's compositions were included in the programme.

Madame Christine Nilsson's annual benefit concert took place on Wednesday afternoon, and drew a large attendance to St. James's Hall. The great vocalist sang, with marked effect, "Angels, ever bright and fair;" "Let the bright Seraphim" (trumpet obligato, Mr. Reynolds); and some Swedish national melodies, which were encored and replaced by the song "Give me a penny." Other eminent artists of Her Majesty's Opera contributed to the performances, which included brilliant pianoforte solos by Mdlle. Krebs and the clever pianoforte-playing of Signor Li Calsi in Spohr's septet, with string and wind instruments.

The eighth and last of the New Philharmonic Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, the overtures to "Rosa-munda" and "Guillaume Tell," and Schumann's pianoforte concerto, played by Herr Jaell. Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signor De Reschi were the vocalists.

Signor and Madame Gustave Garcia gave their first annual concert, on Wednesday, at St. George's Hall, to a fashionable audience, assisted by Mr. Santley, Signor Gardoni, and other celebrities.

This week's concerts have included some important pianoforte recitals. On Thursday Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave, and to-day (Saturday) Madame Essipoff is to give, the second of their two performances; and yesterday (Friday) Mr. Charles Hallé's sixth recital took place.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place on Monday next, when the selection will comprise a new vocal bolero by M. Gounod and Rheinberger's overture to "The Taming of the Shrew," both for the first time of performance.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming Gloucester festival. Following this, a festival is to take place at Leeds on Oct. 14, 15, 16, and 17, the principal features in the performances, so far as at present announced, being "St. Paul," selections from "Israel in Egypt," the "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), Mr. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "The Messiah."

Her Majesty has contributed £50 to the funds of the Royal Counties (Berks and Hants) Agricultural Society, and has also entered a large number of cattle and sheep for the forthcoming show at Reading. The Prince of Wales will also be an exhibitor.

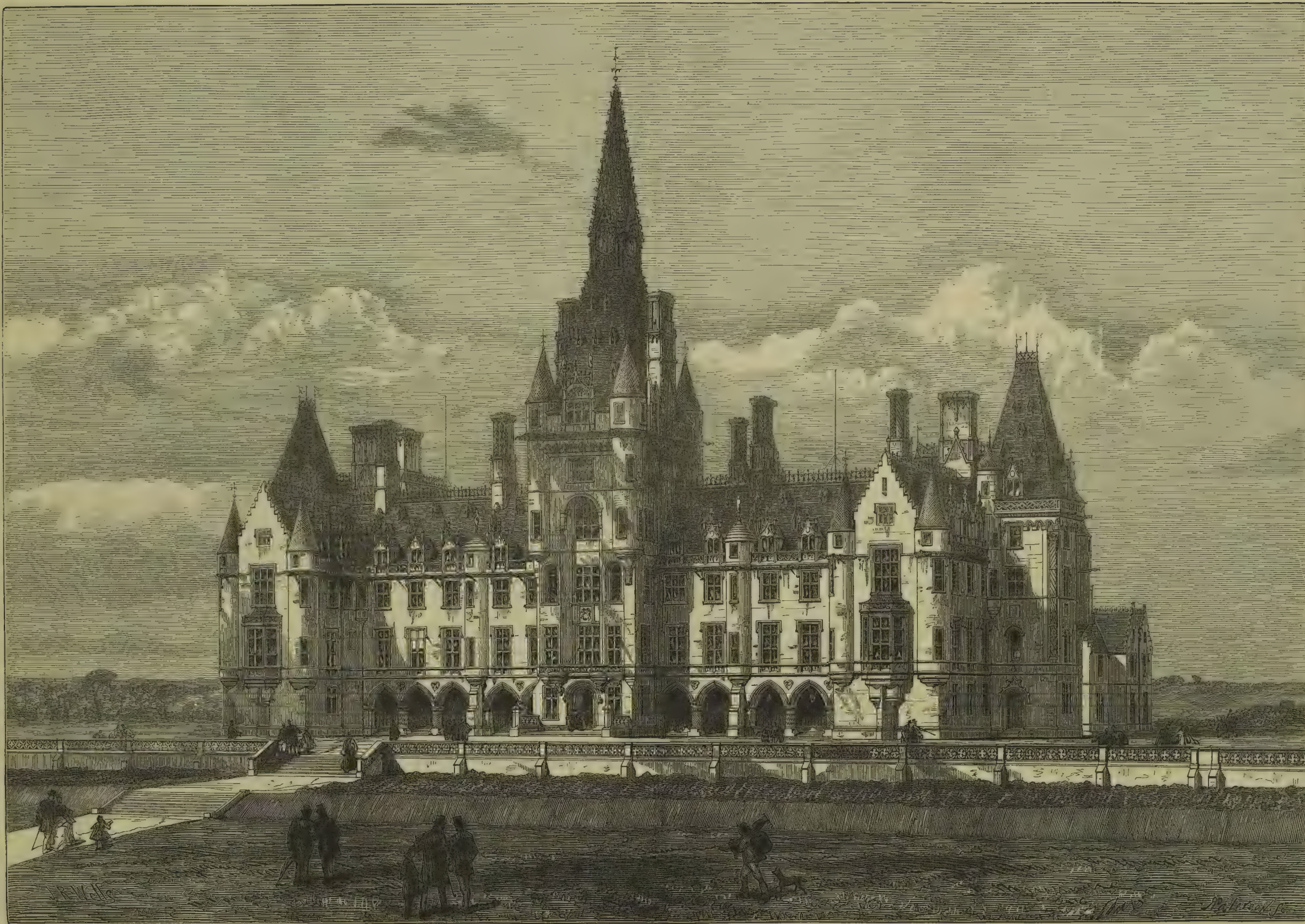
The Recordership of Preston has become vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Batty Addison, at the age of eighty-seven years. For the last two years Mr. Addison held the office of Constable of Lancaster Castle.

The death is announced of M. Auguste Visscher, who was president of the Peace Congress at Brussels in 1848, and one of the vice-presidents of the congresses held at Frankfurt and London in 1850 and 1851. M. Visscher was formerly director of mines in Belgium, and has been president or vice-president of nearly all the administrative commissions appointed in Belgium for many years.

Contributed by the young ladies of Gravesend who acted as flower-strewers at the debarkation of the Duchess of Edinburgh, Miss Lake, the Mayor's daughter, received a handsome present on Tuesday. It consisted of a gold and enamel locket, with the monogram B. I. L. in diamonds. On the face round this were eight large diamonds, and in the suspending ring another large stone. Attached was a massive gold chain. After the presentation the Mayor entertained the young ladies.

The Cowley Manor estate, Gloucestershire, has been sold to Colonel Richardson-Gardner, M.P. for Windsor, for £80,000. The estate comprises a freehold mansion and 1870 acres, and was sold by direction of the executors of the late Mr. James Hutchinson.—The Henley estate, Shropshire, comprising a mansion and a compact domain of 1056 acres, has been sold to Mr. E. T. Wood, of Stoke-on-Trent, for £63,000.—The Ship Hotel and other premises in Spring-gardens has realised £20,000, or nearly £10 per foot.





FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.





Mr. Phelps as Job Thornbury.  
"Job." (throwing the waistcoat on the floor violently) "I'd as  
lieve go into my coffin! — she'll have me there soon.  
Psha! not it — I'm going to snivel!"

Mr. Charles Mathews as The Hon. Tom Shuffleton.  
"Shuffleton." — "But the fact is, Baronet, we improve. —  
We have voted many qualities to be virtues now, that they  
never thought of calling virtues formerly, The rising  
generation wants a new dictionary."



Mr. Toole as Dennis Brulgruddery.  
"Dennis (abstractedly) 'Six thousand pounds upon a counter!'"

*Be...*







**MAPPIN and WEBB'S** Costly Illustrated  
CATALOGUES post-free.—76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street,  
West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry,  
London. Manufacturing and Show-Rooms—Royal Cutlery  
Works, Sheffield.

**YONS SUMMER SILKS.**  
An important Parcel of GRISAILLE, ACIER, and WHITE and BLACK SILKS, in various dispositions at 2s. 11d. per yard. These Silks are of excellent value, and specially adapted for Summer wear. Patterns free by post.  
DEENHAM and FLEUDY, Silk Importers and Warehousemen, Wigmore-street, London, and Lyons.

**UNITED SERVICE SUPPLY**  
ASSOCIATION, IN LIQUIDATION.  
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. W. & W. F. Linsell, Linens, Shirts,  
Dresses, Hosiery, Gloves, Stationery, and Many Goods of this  
city, purchased by the Underigned at a large discount from cost,  
will be SOLD by them, on WEDNESDAY NEXT and Following  
Days, at a reduced price, varying from 30 to 40 per cent off the catalogue  
price of the Association.  
The Stock, having been recently bought, is in exceptionally good  
condition; and the Sale offers a rare opportunity to Teachers, Pro-  
prietors of Schools, Hotel-keepers, Managers of Churches, Institutions,  
and the Public generally.  
**JOHN BARKER AND COMPANY,**  
27, 29, 31, 33, Kensington High-street.

**ADIES who save the COMBINGS of their**  
**HAIR** can have them properly prepared, the roots turned,  
 and made up by a process perfected by W. WALLER, at 34, 61,  
 &c.—W. Waller, Court Hairdresser, &c., 85, Camden-road, N.W.

**HAIR and GOLDEN HAIR—Sol Aurine**  
 produces that tint so much admired in classic ages and now as  
 in the East. 5s. 6d. per bottle. A. & C. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.  
 High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.



## NEW MUSIC.

**DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.**  
**ISIDORA.** New Waltz. By DAN GODFREY, B.M. Grenadier Guards, composer of the "Guards," "Mabel," "Hilda," and other popular waltzes. "A new waltz by the composer of the 'Mabel' will be welcomed by everyone." "They are sure to be heard in every Salon throughout the length and breadth of the land."—Sunday Times. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW DANCE MUSIC by CHARLES D'ALBERT.** Played everywhere.  
**LA FILLE DEMADAME ANGOT LANCERS.** By CHARLES D'ALBERT. A beautiful set of Lancers, on favourite Airs from Lecocq's popular Opera. "Will be danced everywhere." Illustrated. 4 0  
**LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT GALOP.** By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., and Boosey and Co.

**MAY I HAVE THE PLEASURE?**  
 Waltz. Composed by MARIE WILTON (Mrs. Bancroft), and performed nightly at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Price 4s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**PREOBAJENSKY MARCH.**—Grand March of the Russian Imperial Guard, as arranged by DAN GODFREY (Bandmaster Grenadier Guards) for the Grand Military Concert at the Crystal Palace. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**PRETTY BIRD, COME TELL ME WHY.**  
 New Song. Words and Music by GEORGE E. FOX. 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW BARITONE SONG.**  
**TRUE BLUE.** Composed and Dedicated to Mr. Santley by STEPHEN ADAMS, Author of "A Warrior Bold," "True to the Last," &c. Sung by Mr. Maybrick, and always re-demanded. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**SMALLWOOD'S MELODIOUS LAYS.**  
 A selection of choice melodies, arranged for the Pianoforte in a familiar style and fingered. Price 2s. 6d. each; post-free, 1s. 8d.  
 1. I dreamt that I dwelt.  
 2. Bright things can never die.  
 3. Summer dew.  
 4. Blind Girl's Dream.  
 5. I'm a merry Zingara.  
 6. Juanita.  
 7. Then you'll remember me.  
 8. It was early in the spring.  
 9. Wearin' o' the green.  
 10. The heart bow'd down.  
 11. Barney O'Hea.  
 12. Sunny meadows.  
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**JULES DE SIVRAI'S NEW COMPOSITIONS.**  
 A MERRY PFAU. A charming piece for the drawing-room. Fifth Edition. 4s.  
 A RHYME SONG. Idyll for Piano. 2s. 6d.  
 HOME CHIMES. 4s.  
 THE EXILES LAMENT. 3s.  
 All post-free for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW COMPOSITIONS by COTSFORD DICK.**  
 GAVOTTE. For the Pianoforte. Price 2s. Fourth Edition.  
 ALLA PAVAN. For the Pianoforte. Price 2s.  
 BOUREE. For the Pianoforte. 4th Edition of this celebrated and favourite piece. Price 3s.  
 All post-free for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**FORBES'S VOLUNTARIES, Book II.**  
 Just published, a Second Book of Original Voluntaries for the Organ or Harmonium. Composed in an easy form, for the use of amateurs, by GEORGE FORBES. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. "Book II. of Forbes's Original Voluntaries will be welcomed by all amateur performers on the organ or harmonium." CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING PIANOFORTES.**  
 CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANOFORTES on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, by which the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer at the end of the third year, provided each instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance:—  
 At 22s. 6d. per Quarter, or 8 Guinea per Annum.  
 A PIANO, by CHAPPELL and CO., in plain Mahogany or Walnut Case, 6½ Octaves, with Check Action, Three Strings throughout the Treble. Cash price for this Instrument, 20 Guinea.  
 At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 9 Guinea per Annum.  
 An ELEGANT PIANO, in best Walnut or Rosewood, with Ornamented Feet, 6½ Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings throughout the Treble. Cash price, 27 Guinea.  
 At 23s. 3d. per Quarter, or 9 Guinea per Annum.  
 A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 32 Guinea.  
 At 23s. 3d. per Quarter, or 9 Guinea per Annum.  
 A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 35 Guinea.  
 At 23s. 9d. per Quarter, or 9 Guinea per Annum.  
 THE ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in very handsome Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 33 Guinea.  
 At 24s. 6d. per Quarter, or 10 Guinea per Annum.  
 THE ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in handsome Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 43 Guinea.  
 At 25s. 6d. per Quarter, or 10 Guinea per Annum.  
 THE FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO., in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings. Cash price, 60 Guinea.  
 N.B.—The Three-Years' System of Hire and Purchase is also applied to all other Instruments upon terms to be agreed upon.  
 Illustrated Catalogues and particulars may be had on application to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE.** In Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case. Price TWENTY GUINEAS. This Instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT PIANO.** With Folding Keyboard, Check Action, Trichord Treble. In Mahogany or Black Canadian Walnut Case, THIRTY GUINEAS; or, in Maple, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS. Constructed for Ship's Cabins, to occupy the smallest possible space, and to stand the damp of a sea voyage; the back is strengthened with iron bars and metallic plates, and the whole of the mechanism is of the best quality.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE PEOPLE'S HARMONIUM, solid dark Oak Case, by Alexandra.** Price FOUR GUINEAS. This Harmonium has been designed to meet the demand made for a small instrument of good quality of tone, at a price within the reach of all. By the aid of newly-invented machinery, Messrs. Alexandra have been enabled to make this a marvel of cheapness, elegance, and good quality of tone. It will be found invaluable for small class-room, cottage, or library.  
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE PEOPLE'S HARMONIUM** (Registered); with celeste stop; compass, four octaves; price FIVE GUINEAS.  
 Manufactured expressly for CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE PEOPLE'S HARMONIUM** (Registered); compass, five octaves; price FIVE GUINEAS.  
 Manufactured expressly for CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE ALEXANDRE NEW SEVEN-GUINEA ORGAN HARMONIUM.** Solid Oak Case. Five Octaves, and Two Footboards.  
 The ever-increasing musical culture in all classes of society has created a demand for free reed instruments of a superior quality to those hitherto manufactured.  
 The instrument now offered to the public will be found divested of all that has hitherto been considered objectionable as regards tone. This end has been obtained by using a larger and thicker tongue, and a new system of voicing, which render the quality rich and organ-like.  
 Another advantage in the new system is the increased strength of the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing the bellows.  
 The new system is applied to all the large instruments with still greater effect, and without extra cost.  
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

## NEW MUSIC.

**ALEXANDRE'S TWELVE-GUINEA ORGAN-HARMONIUM,** with TWO ROWS of KEYS, four-feet and eight-feet tone. Upper row 4 octaves from tenor C; lower row, 8 octaves, F to F. The combined keyboards have a compass of 6½ octaves. Suitable for the practice of Organ Music. The cheapest double-row ever made.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**ALEXANDRE'S NEW ORGAN MODEL.**  
 Two Rows of Keys; Knee Pedal to Swells for upper row; five stops; four-feet, eight-feet, and sixteen-feet tone (sub-bass), adapted for Church or Drawing-Room. The appearance is elegant and the tone round and full. Price—Oak, 28 gs.; Rosewood or Walnut, 30gs. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S PORTABLE AMERICAN ORGAN,** with automatic swell, compass four octaves, solid dark oak case (as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales). Size, when packed, 8 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., 1 ft. 4 in. deep. Suitable for travelling or the extreme changes of an Indian climate. Price 12 gs.  
 Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, wholesale and retail agent for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

**CHAPPELL and CO. have on View AMERICAN ORGANS,** from 12gs. to 150 gs.  
 PIPE ORGANS, for Church or Drawing-Room, from 50gs. to 200gs.  
 HARMONIUMS from 4gs. to 110 gs.

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES** post-free on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.,** Wholesale Agents for **ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS,** for Great Britain and the Colonies, 50, New Bond-street.

**THE LIBRARY MODEL HARMONIUM.**  
 By ALEXANDRE. In handsome carved Oak Case, French-polished. Price 25 gs. The greatest care has been taken to produce in this Harmonium a full round tone of the most organ-like quality, to adapt them for use in small rooms or libraries.  
 Sole Agents—  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**THE GOTHIC MODEL HARMONIUM.**  
 By ALEXANDRE. In dark Oak Case, with very handsome antique carving. With dulciana, Lieblich gedacht, principal bartone, forte, grand jeu, gauba diapason flûte, harpe éolienne forte, &c. Price 70 gs.  
 The Cases of these Instruments have been made to suit rooms with handsome furniture. The qualities of tone are quite new to the Harmonium, being exact imitations of the effects produced on a pipe organ.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**THE STUDENT'S HARMONIUM.** By ALEXANDRE. In varnished Oak Case, of superior finish and appearance. Compass, 5 octaves. Price Five Guinea.  
 The best cheap Harmonium yet made.  
 Sole Agents, METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

**ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.** WHOLESALE and EXPORT for the UNITED KINGDOM and COLONIES.  
 New and enlarged Illustrated Catalogues post-free.  
 METZLER and Co., Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**AMERICAN ORGANS, by MASON and HAMLIN.** TESTIMONIALS to their SUPERIORITY from the most EMINENT MUSICIANS. ILLUSTRATED LISTS on application. VIENNA HIGHEST AWARD.  
 Sole Agents—Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-st., London.

**THREE-YEARS' PURCHASE SYSTEM FOR MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS.**

| Style       | O  | F  | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| per Quarter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| per Annum   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Quarterly Payments to be made in advance, and at the end of Three Years the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**NEW SONG BY MOLLOY.**  
**THE BIRD AND THE CROSS.**  
 Words by F. E. Weatherly. Composed by J. L. MOLLOY.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**NEW SONG BY MISS GABRIEL.**  
**IL EST PARTOUT.** Sung by M. de Soria. Composed by VIRGINIA GABRIEL. French and English Words.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**NEW SONGS BY MADAME SAINTON.**  
**COME FORTH, MY LOVE.** Serenade.  
 Sung by Mr. E. Lloyd.  
**A THEME OF GOLDEN MOONSHINE.**  
 Sung by Signor Federici.  
 Price 4s. each.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**SUNG BY MR. E. LLOYD.**  
**PAST RECALL.** Song. Composed by HARRIETT YOUNG. Price 4s.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**NEW PIECE BY GHYS.**  
**AIR PROVENCAL.** By HENRI GHYS.  
 Will equal in popularity the favourite air "Louis XIII." Price 3s.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**NEW GALOP BY LECOCC.**  
**FANTASIA GALOP.** By CHARLES LECOCC.  
 the popular Composer of "La Fille de Madame Angot." Price 3s.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**NEW SONGS by AMY COMPTON.**  
 MY PRAYER.  
 MY DREAM.  
 Price 2s. each; half price.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

**NEW SONGS by COTSFORD DICK.**  
 MAY AND DECEMBER.  
 AT HIS HEARTH ALONE.  
 Price 4s. each; half price.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

**IN HER GARDEN.** A New and Charming Song. By J. L. HATTON. Price 4s.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**W. T. WRIGHTON'S NEWEST SONGS.**  
 ONE LOOK OF HAIR.  
 LILLY.  
 ONLY WITH THEE.  
 MY LITTLE CHILD.  
 Price 4s. each; post-free, half price.  
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

## NEW MUSIC.

**LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.**  
 OFFENBACH'S last and most successful Opéra-Bouffe, performed at the Alhambra Theatre. Price 2s. 6d., complete, for Piano-forte. "Will become a greater favourite than 'Madame Angot's Daughter.'"—Musical World.  
 Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE QUADRILLE.**  
 By ARBAN. Performed at the last State Ball. 2s. net.

**LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE WALTZ.**  
 By COOTE. 2s. net.

**LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.—THE SONG OF THE BRUSCAMBILLE.**  
 The celebrated brindisi encoored three times every evening in OFFENBACH'S New Opéra-Bouffe. 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

**THE SONG OF THE BRUSCAMBILLE.**  
 The great success of the evening in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.  
 Boosey and Co.

**KUHE'S JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.**  
 KUHE'S DON'T BE SORROWFUL, DARLING!  
 KUHE'S ONE MORNING, OH! SO EARLY.  
 Three New Pieces. 2s. each.—Boosey and Co.

**FAIR IS MY LOVE.** Santley's New Song. By HATTON. As beautiful, original, and forcible as "Anthea," by the same composer. "Fair is my love" is being sung by Mr. Santley at all his concerts during the present season, and promises to be the most successful song ever introduced by him. Published this day, 2s. net, by Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street. To be had of all Music-sellers.

**SANTLEY'S NEW SONGS.**  
 FAIR IS MY LOVE. Hatton.  
 DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK. Hatton.  
 POLLY. Molloy.  
 THE BOAT MAN'S SONG. Blumenthal.  
 2s. each, post-free, from Boosey and Co.

**SANTLEY'S ORIGINAL SONGS.—ONE LONG THOUGHT OF THEE.** The words by Thomas Moore. ONE SHORT YEAR AGO. Sung by Edward Lloyd. 2s. each net.  
 Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**SPANISH BOAT-SONG.** By HAMILTON. AIDE. Third Edition. Also, REMEMBER OR FORGET. By HAMILTON AIDE. BROWN EYES OR BLUE EYES. By HAMILTON AIDE. 2s. each net.—Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**SLEEP, MY LOVE, SLEEP.** By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Madame Patey, every night, at her Provincial Concerts. 2s. net.  
 Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**VERDI'S celebrated BOLERO from LES VEPRES SICILIENNES,** as sung by Madame Adeline Patti in the Lesson Scene in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." This popular Song is published with English, French, and Italian Words. 2s. each, net. Also arranged for the Pianoforte by Brinley Richards. 2s. net.  
 Boosey and Co.

In a few days, 7s. 6d., cloth,  
**HANDY BOOK FOR THE ORGAN,** by Dr. SPARK, containing Complete Instructions for the Use of the Manuals and Pedals, with 100 various Examples by various Composers for the Organ.—Boosey and Co.

Just published, price 5s. (70 pages), cloth,  
**HANDY BOOK for the HARMONIUM.** By J. W. ELIOTT. Containing Complete Instructions for Playing the Instrument; also Thirty Progressive Studies, and Twelve Pieces for the use of the Harmonium with one stop, in addition to a large selection of music for instruments of various sizes.  
 Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**MENDELSSOHN and SCHUMANN.**  
 This day, MENDELSSOHN'S 60 SONGS (including the six celebrated Duets), with German and English Words, 2s. 6d., paper; 4s. cloth, gilt edges. ROBERT SCHUMANN'S 75 SONGS, with German and English Words, 2s. 6d., paper; 4s. cloth, gilt edges. THE ROYAL EDITIONS must be ordered.  
 Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE**  
 ROOMS, 295, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic. Pianofortes for cash at 23, 28, and 45 guineas, excellent for tone, touch, and durability. May be had on the Two and Three Years' System. Price-lists gratis.

**BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE**  
 ROOMS, 295, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic. Instruments by a 1 the great makers on very favourable terms for cash; also on Hire and for Purchase on the Three Years' System. Price-lists gratis.

**BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE**  
 ROOMS, 295, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic. English and French Harmoniums from six guineas, with full compass. Price-lists gratis.

**BOOSEY and CO.'S SHORT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE,** in plain Walnut Case, 5ft. long, 7 Octaves, Trichord throughout, very durable, and with excellent tone. To be had on the "Three-Years' system, 25 10s. per quarter, or 255 cash.—295, Regent-street (adjoining the Polytechnic).

**NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC at HALF PRICE**  
 and post-free. The best Editions bound works excepted. Stamps or post-office orders in advance. Lists free on application.  
 Horwood and Craw, 42, New Bond-street.

**COOTE'S NEW VALSES COMIQUE.**  
 AWFULLY JOLLY WALTZES, EXTRA-VA-GANZA WALTZES, NEW BURLESQUE WALTZES.  
 Solo or duet, 24 stamps each.—Horwood and Craw.

**COOTE'S NEW WALTZ, "MESSENGER OF LOVE,"** played nightly (by desire) at the nobility's balls, is the prettiest waltz of the season. 24 stamps.  
 Horwood and Craw, 42, New Bond-street.

**CHARMING SONGS and BALLADS** by CAMPANA.  
 LOVING AND BELOVED.  
 FAR FROM MY EYES, YET NEAR MY HEART.  
 THE FOUNTAIN AND THE SUNBEAM.  
 THE PRIVATEER. For Baritone Voice.  
 THE LITTLE GIRL. A brilliant song.  
 FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER. Sings the Song.  
 The above Songs combine the charming Melodies of the Italian school with the sweetness of the English Ballad. 24 stamps each.  
 Horwood and Craw, 42, New Bond-street.

**COOTE'S VIE POUR LE CZAR**  
 QUADRILLE, on Melodies from Glinka's Opera, arranged expressly for the State Ball, and performed by Command. Illustrated with Portrait of the Czar. 24 stamps.  
 Horwood and Craw.

**FAVOURITE MOTTO SONGS, suitable** for the Drawing-Room and Penny Readings. Sensible Words and good Music.  
 It Goes against the Grain. Always do as I do.  
 Never Look Behind. Trifles light as Air.  
 Pull Yourselfs together, Boys. Singing like a bird.  
 18 stamps each.—Horwood and Craw.

**GLINKA'S POLONAISE No. 1,** Glinka's Cracovienne No. 3, Glinka's Mazurka No. 2, Glinka's Valse No. 4, being the celebrated Ballet Music from Glinka's LA VIE POUR LE CZAR. Arranged by LOUIS LIEBE, 4s. each. Kuhe's popular Fantasia from the same Opera, 1s. Post-free, half price.  
 STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, and Co., 54, New Bond-street, London, W.

**AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY** is the largest in Europe. It contains 100,000 distinct works, foreign and English. Annual Subscription, Two Guinea.  
 London: 56, Newgate-street. Prospectuses gratis.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,** from 25 gs. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pultney-street, Golden-square, W.; Manufactory, 45, Horse-ferry-road, Westminster.

## THE PALL-MALL.

This RESTAURANT is removed to more Spacious and Commodious Premises,  
 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place  
 (embracing the late Gallery of Illustration, which is now available for Regimental Dinners and similar parties).  
 Entrance to Private Rooms in Carlton-street, adjacent.  
 Open for Suppers, as before, under an exemption license.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
 This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

**PURE AERATED WATERS.**  
 ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.  
 Soda, Potash, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia; and for GOUT, Lithia and Potash.  
 Corke's branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. ELLIS and SON, Ruthin, North Wales.  
 W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

**HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER,** 4s. per Dozen.  
 Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers—Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

**LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE** (THE WORCESTERSHIRE).  
 Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves the appetite and aids digestion. Beware of imitations. Sold wholesale by CROSSE and BLACKWELL and retail by all Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY.**  
 Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried.—Caution. Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

**M'CALL'S PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.**  
 In 3-lb. and 4-lb. Tins, containing one and two tongues respectively.  
 "Met with universal approval."—Times, April 23, 1874.  
 Of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen; and Wholesale, J. M'CALL and Co., Houndsditch, E.C.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.**  
 Vienna Medal for Progress awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.  
 Chocolate Manufacturers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA,** in 4-lb. and 4-lb. Packets, price 1s. 4d. per lb.  
 Prepared with the celebrated Caracas and other choice growths of Cocoa.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
 "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.  
 "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.

**FRY'S CARACAS CHOCOLATE.**  
 A really excellent and delicious Chocolate, at a moderate price. Competition challenged with any other Chocolate at a similar price.

**FRY'S CARACAS CHOCOLATE,** in 4-lb. and 4-lb. Cakes, price 1s. 8d. per lb.  
 Any Grocer, not happening to have this (comparatively new) article in stock, would order it for a customer.

**FRY'S EXTRACT of COCOA.**  
 The Pure Cocoa Nib deprived of the superfluous oil.  
 6d. Packets; 1s. and 2s. Tins.

**FRY'S EXTRACT of COCOA,** of great value to Invalids and others obliged to avoid rich articles of diet.  
 6d. Packets; 1s. and 2s. Tins.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.**  
 A delicious sweetmeat, in elegant boxes, in great variety, at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.**  
 "Fondée depuis près d'un siècle la maison Fry et fils, de Bristol, tient en Angleterre le premier rang pour la supériorité de ses produits."—Journal de l'Académie Nationale Manufacturière et Commerciale, Paris.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,** Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
 Guaranteed all Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s., 4s., by Chemists and Grocers. Samples free by post.  
 H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of** Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

**MARAVILLA COCOA** combines every high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**  
 The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Extreme solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others." Sold in tinned packets only, by all Grocers.  
 TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

**INFANT GROWTH AND HEALTH.**  
 The importance of Feeding Infants on the best—i.e., the most nourishing and easily-digested—Food has recently occupied much of the attention of Medical Men, and the fallacy and danger of employing starch in the form of Corn Flour and other high sounding titles has been repeatedly pointed out.  
 SAVORY and MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS is supplied to the Royal Families of England, Russia, &c., and the Medical Profession have entire confidence in it as the most efficient and reliable substitute for Mothers' Milk.  
 See Medical Certificates and Opinions.  
 Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.  
 and Retail of all Chemists throughout the Kingdom, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION, specially efficacious in the wasting diseases of Children, Consumption, &c. Agreeable to the taste. Not affected by keeping.

**FIELD'S PATENT "OZOKERIT" CANDLES.**  
 Improved in Colour. Improved in Burning. Made in all Sizes, and Sold Everywhere.





THE YARKUND MISSION : THE CITY OF KASHGAR.



THE YARKUND MISSION : VALLEY OF THE SHYOK.



## THE YARKUND MISSION.

Several Illustrations have lately been given, from sketches by Captain E. F. Chapman, R.A., of the diplomatic expedition of Mr. T. Douglas Forsyth and his party to the sequestered East Turkish country of Yarkund and Kashgar, beyond the Karakorum or Tsung-Ling mountain ranges, north of Middle Thibet and Cashmere. The Mohammedan potentate who rules that country, since its revolt against the Chinese Empire some twelve years ago, is now entitled Yakoob Khan Ameer, by a special firman from the Sultan of Turkey, instead of his former title, which was Yakoob Beg Atalik Ghazeh. He has agreed to a commercial treaty with the British Government of India; but the mercantile and political connections of Russia, which are strong at Kashgar, will probably stand in the way of its complete execution. The Chinese Government, too, has lately invaded the territories which were so long under its dominion, and this attempt of reconquest, in the north-east, may interfere with the establishment of a peaceful trade on the British Indian side. We present, meantime, a view of the city of Kashgar; and one of the valley of the Shyok river, which is a tributary of the Upper Indus, north of Ladak or Middle Thibet. It was in December that the British diplomatic mission arrived at Kashgar, having first stayed three weeks at Yarkund. Their toilsome journey to Yarkund, from the Indus valley up the Shyok and over the Karakorum, took place in October, and has been fully described. We had better, upon this occasion, speak first of the Shyok valley, with the tremendous glaciers above it. Captain Chapman writes to us as follows:—

The glacier system of the Shyok is a very remarkable one. The head waters of the river spring from the great Reino Mer de Glace, a magnificent expanse of ice, at the head of which two giant peaks rear themselves to elevations approaching 28,000ft.; and within a distance of twenty miles two other mighty glaciers feed the stream, which continues its course to join the Indus. Each of these glaciers, the upper and lower Kumdalun, has pushed right across the valley, the river making a way for itself through these formidable barriers. The route by the Shyok is only practicable during the dry season of the autumn, when the glacier is passed by fording the river through its entire breadth, or during the winter, when the frozen waters are easily traversed. In 1841 the choking of the stream by the downward movement of the glacier, and the subsequent outpouring of the waters pent up in the upper portion of the Shyok valley, caused an inundation, the effects of which were observable at Attock, twenty-six miles from Peshawur. Mr. Shaw's adventures in this region are graphically told in his book, "High Tartary, Yarkund, and Kashgar."

With reference to the city of Kashgar, the capital of Eastern Turkestan, from which Captain Chapman sent us his sketch on Dec. 20, he writes the following particulars:—

"The time when the present city was constructed is not easily determined from the records. They vary in fixing the destruction of the ancient city at dates ranging from five centuries to two thousand years ago. This event, however, is associated with the Mogul invasion under Timour. From the condition of the ruins of the old citadel, where my sketch was taken, we may believe it was replaced by the present Kashgar in the fourteenth century of our era. Portions of the walls and bastion-towers now standing lead one to picture an extensive inclosure with very formidable fortifications, in possession of the Chengiz Tartars when the army of Timour came down and laid siege to it on its northern side. If the Turkish legend is to be believed, the solid walls of ancient Kashgar defied the efforts of the invaders a whole year, and, but for the turning of a branch of the river Kizil, the waters of which the mighty conqueror made use of to effect a breach, the garrison might have resisted during an indefinite period. They must have been brave fellows, those Chengiz Tartars, under their leader, Ilias Khoja, if the current story of their defence and retreat be true. When once they realised that the waters of the Kizil must give an entrance to their powerful enemy, every arrangement was made for abandoning the town, and, when all was ready, a large drum was tied to a camel, which, with its singular load, remained to cover their retirement. For days afterwards the noise of the drum, as the unfortunate creature wandered about in alarm at the sound that he caused, was such as to make the expectant Moguls imagine that strong reinforcements had reached the town from the south. It was not until the river had fairly flooded the city that the exhaustion of the camel and the silence which ensued gave the besiegers courage to enter. This is no story extracted from ancient histories, but a plain rendering of the account of the fall of ancient Kashgar, as given by an opium-smoking but intelligent old Kalmuck who occupies a snug little residence in the angle of the ruin."

## THE FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

The Fettes College, one of the most beautiful school buildings in the kingdom, stands upon the rising ground between Edinburgh and Granton. It commands a magnificent view of Arthur's Seat, the city, and the Pentland Hills. The building is an imposing and highly decorated specimen of French Gothic architecture. It was designed by Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A. The institution and endowment are due to the beneficence of Sir William Fettes, a distinguished merchant of Edinburgh, who was twice elected Lord Provost of the city, and was created a Baronet in 1804. His only son having died early, he bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting to about £166,000, "to form an endowment for the maintenance and education of the sons of parents who have died without leaving sufficient funds for that purpose, or who from innocent misfortune during their lives are unable to give suitable education to their children." No steps towards the carrying out of this intention appear to have been taken for several years. This was probably because, as Edinburgh was almost over-supplied with hospitals for the education of children of indigent persons in the humbler ranks of life, the trustees hesitated to apply the magnificent fund at their disposal to the foundation of another institution of this class. Eventually it was decided that they would best supply a want among the educational establishments in Scotland by founding a college after the model of the English public schools. To carry out the benevolent intention of the founder, fifty boys are provided for upon the foundation. These are elected, without restriction as to place of birth, from the sons of such people of gentle birth as seem most to need assistance in their education. The course of education is intended to qualify boys for proceeding to the Universities and for professional life. Non-foundations are received, as at other public schools, in a house erected by the trustees upon the college grounds, and placed under the care of one of the masters. An attempt has been made to render the relation of the house-master to his pupils a purely moral and intellectual one. No master supplies any of the boys in his house with provisions, and the foundations and non-foundations take their meals together in the college hall. The present number of the boys at the college is about 170. There are several scholarships and other rewards for those who proceed to the University of Edinburgh. Two exhibitions of £100 a year have been founded by Mr. David Anderson, of Moredun, one of the present trustees, to enable

the holders to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge. It is said that the trustees contemplate founding others of a similar kind out of the college funds. Within the college grounds are a spacious cricket-ground, gymnasium, sanatorium, and skating-pond.

Our illustration is from a photograph taken by Mr. Annan. Princes-street, Edinburgh.

## MESSRS. TOOLE, PHELPS, AND MATHEWS.

Mr. J. L. Toole preceded his departure for America with a series of performances which, when repeated in the New World, will not only delight the hearts of our Transatlantic brethren, but bring to himself an accession of that good fortune which has invariably attended his career. "Paul Pry," "The Spitalfield's Weaver," "Wig and Gown," and the farce of "Ici on Parle Français," stood him and his audiences in good stead. But we have higher remembrances of him, in which he not only "shone as a bright star," having the firmament to himself, but as one of a constellation, in which he might be measured, as to his brightness or his capacity, with other astral wonders, and in which he did not suffer either by contrast or comparison. We now desire to consider him in connection with these, and with the illustration accompanying this essay on their combined merits.

The national sentiment of the principal work of the younger Colman, the famous comedy of "John Bull," has secured it a continued existence on the English boards. It was performed more than once at the Gaiety with the strongest cast possible at the present time. Job Thornbury, as our readers know, was sustained by Mr. Phelps, the Hon. Tom Shuffleton by Mr. Charles Mathews, and Dennis Brulgrudery by Mr. Toole. Our Artist has presented three full-length portraits of these gentlemen, which all will readily recognise. Opinions will differ on the question whether these three representatives of old comic character are equal or inferior to their predecessors in the same parts. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and a comparative inquiry would lead us too far afield, and transcend our limits. Each of these gentlemen, besides, can afford to stand on his own merits, which are sufficiently obvious for general recognition. Mr. Phelps has steadily progressed from his first arrival in town till the present hour, and, without any necessity for visiting America or our colonies, has gradually risen in public estimation until he has placed himself at the head of his profession. For the variety and extent of his grasp he has not been excelled by any actor of any time; and in two or three parts he stands alone. These facts are enough to justify his position, and will secure his name among the most famous in theatrical biography. Of Mr. Charles Mathews, we can only say that for a long period he was reputed as the most thoroughly finished and perfect actor on the English stage; and, notwithstanding that circumstances have materially altered, and that we have now many well-educated young men who, in assuming fashionable, or drawing-room characters, have really made a distinguished mark, Mr. Charles Mathews still remains at the head of this class—unapproached, perhaps unapproachable. Of Mr. Toole, public experience commences at a later date, but his career, as we have already said, has been singularly fortunate. He always acts with the utmost care and attention, and is now without a rival, not only as a low comedian, but in many characters requiring pathos and exquisite finish.

## THEATRES.

The French plays still command the stage of the Oxford-street theatre, and Madame Pasca has made her debut in "La Fiammina"—a drama, as it happens, of unquestionable morality. The ethical lesson it teaches may be simply stated, and, indeed, is as thorough a commonplace as can well be conceived—namely, "when a woman goes wrong, there is no end to the trouble that she causes in all the relations of life." Madame Pasca has all the qualifications of an actress; yet, somehow, she seems to lack heart—that essential thing in the best and most perfect acting, without which we fail to apprehend the sincerity of the artist. The recognition of this gives more pleasure to an audience than all the skill in the world, artificially directed and coming from a doubtful source. M. Gouget has never appeared to so great advantage as in the character of Daniel Lambert, an artist. How in the world came the French author to select such a name for his hero—a name which, for an English audience, is associated with enormous size and weight? Another part, Lord Dudley, is also too suggestive, and brings to mind a well-known aristocrat, made more pointed by some references to his gallery of pictures.

The latest work of M. Lecocq was produced at the Opéra Comique, last Saturday, for the first time in England, and in it we may distinctly trace the features of a real opéra comique. It is entitled "Giroflé-Girofla," and was admirably interpreted by the artistes engaged. M. Mario-Widmer, M. Jolly, and Mlle. Luigini, as opéra bouffe singers, have never been excelled. The interest of the piece combines comedy and grotesque incident. Madame Luigini sustains a double part; the sisters Giroflé and Girofla equally find in her an adequate representative—each, indeed, a brilliant example of fine acting. In both characters she had to sing, and won well-deserved encores. The music is exceptionally good;—so good that we fear almost for its popularity. It is executed, however, by the entire Brussels company with a style and completeness that defy competition. A large audience assisted at the representation, and M. Lecocq had a most cordial reception. He had come to London expressly to witness the performance, and from a private box testified his acceptance of the applause intended for him by frequent bows to the delighted audience.

At the St. James's the management have judiciously revived Mr. John Oxenford's four-act adaptation of Mrs. Wood's novel "East Lynne." Miss Rose Coghlan ably sustained the two characters of Lady Isabel Carlyle and Madame Vine. Miss Bessie Hollingshead, daughter of the manager of the Gaiety, made her debut on the occasion as Barbara Hare, and acted with grace and sensibility. She was decidedly successful; and, indeed, we have the satisfaction of stating that the revival was altogether well received.

The anniversary festival in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Tuesday evening at Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Cullenford (secretary) announced subscriptions to the amount of £589.

The Ulster Railway Company has approved of a bill for making a line from Dungannon to Cookstown.

There was a large attendance at the opening of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show, at Bristol, on Monday. The animals were of a superior quality. With Sir Massey Lopes in the chair, at the annual meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. R. Benyon, M.P., was elected president for the coming year. The next annual meeting will be held at Croydon.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## THE PORTRAITS, ETC.

We have not heard so many complaints of an undue preponderance of portraits this year at Burlington House, though several of no interest, either artistic or as regards the persons represented, might well have been spared. This arises, perhaps, from the fact that there are fewer works palpably and obtrusively bad in prominent situations. A respectable average is more uniformly maintained; but on the other hand there are very few portraits indeed, besides those of Mr. Millais (already reviewed), which attain commanding excellence—which, like the portraiture of the old masters, carry the conviction with them of intense penetrative truth to individual nature, and yet are "pictures" in the best sense of the word, and, as such, compel warm admiration, independently of our knowledge of, interest in, or sympathy with the man, woman, or child that happens to be presented on the canvas. Such being the test of fine portraiture, it is evident that this is one of the very highest, and consequently one of the most difficult, branches of art. Historical painting of the grand school—i.e., with life-size figures—is indeed but a development of portrait-painting, for no historical work of any real value was ever yet produced the figures in which were not individual or typical portraits. A Royal Academy of Art is therefore justified in giving all reasonable encouragement to portrait-painting, especially in a school where historical painting of the higher kind has never taken root, and is now almost unknown. Moreover, although few of the portraits in this collection will bear the double test we have proposed, there are, as we have said, many works of considerable ability, and this department will bear comparison with any other.

The absence of Mr. Richmond is, we are happy to learn, not to be attributed to ill-health. That cause must, however, we fear, be assigned for Mr. Knight being represented by two bust portraits only. The style of the president, Sir Francis Grant, is so well known that it will suffice to say that, besides minor works, including a repetition of an earlier portrait of "Lord Palmerston" (115), he has two full-lengths, the one of Mr. T. Brassey (324), the other of Mrs. Albert Grant (245), the latter being the artist's most successful effort of the year, and equal to anything produced in his prime. Mr. Sant, another long established favourite, particularly as a painter of children and ladies, is rather unequal; but the stately and broadly-gradated whole-length of Mrs. Charles M. Palmer (239), and "Peaches" (158), well sustain his reputation. The last represents an infant child with chubby, peachlike cheeks, standing against a peach-laden garden-wall, and holding two of the fruit in her little hands. Mr. Wells's principal work is a solidly and richly painted whole-length of Lord Selborne (321) in his Chancellor's robes, and with the insignia of that high office. Portraits of Mr. Samuel Morley (664), Mr. Phillip Worsley (25), and Mr. J. Remington Mills (316) are also contributed by the same artist. In aiming, apparently, at greater technical force, Mr. Wells is inclining to heaviness, both in colour and handling; we miss the refinement and the more delicate traits of character that were seldom wanting in earlier works. Mr. Watts sends several bust portraits, notably the late J. Stuart Mill (246), a physiognomy to which the philosopher's autobiography lends peculiar interest; the Rev. James Martineau (51), remarkable for the gentle, philanthropic expression and the soft, dreamy eyes; and Mrs. Le Strange (44), in which the air of high-bred distinction is perfectly caught, though the draughtsmanship is not quite satisfactory. Mr. Watts, as usual, occupies a place apart in respect of his works possessing some qualities rarely found except in portraits of the old masters, which we prize accordingly, such as dignity and gravity in male heads, beauty and grace, entirely removed from meretriciousness, in female portraits, together with an avoidance of crude or garish colouring. Indeed, the artist seems positively to dread pure colour; his hues are broken and degraded to an extent that is certainly not justified by nature. Nor is the technical resemblance to the present aspect of the works of the old masters thus presented more than superficial; for, however deep the toning of Time, it always preserves a degree of transparency unattainable by Mr. Watts's opaque method.

Outside the Academy we rejoice to see Mr. Oulless more than maintaining the high position he has won within a very few years. He, too, has been looking at the old masters, and he has done so intelligently. But his works evince more directly the fact of his pupilage under Mr. Millais. The younger painter's execution is, as might be expected, more painstaking and minute; he has not yet acquired that largeness and suggestive freedom of style which come with long practised and assured mastery; but otherwise he is a worthy follower of Mr. Millais, and his two portraits here are an honour to our school. One of them is a half-length of Mr. W. Sale (19), painted for the Clarendon Club, Manchester. The pale, intellectual, singularly shrewd and lawyer-like looking head is relieved from the dark background with extraordinary force and vitality; the hands also are painted with fully corresponding truth and power; drawing, modelling, colouring, characterisation, are all first rate. The half-length of Lord Selborne (578), in his robes as Chancellor, is not a whit less admirable, saving that the shadows are a trifle hard and black. Notice the artistic toning of the gold embroidery. Another very excellent portrait is Mr. R. Lehmann's subscription whole-length of Sir William Fergusson (192). Though smoother in texture and execution, the draughtsmanship, modelling, light and shade, and characterisation leave nothing to be desired. It would form a capital companion portrait to Mr. Millais's Sir James Paget of last year. Like the eminent surgeon just named, Sir William is represented as in the lecture-room. On the black board before which he stands is a chalk outline of a human shoulder and shoulder-blade, in a glass on the table is a human scapula—in allusion, no doubt, to Sir William having successfully, and for the first time, removed a diseased scapula from a living subject. Mr. Lehmann likewise sends a capital portrait of General Mohsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador (1373)—a study for one of the figures in the artist's large picture commemorative of the ratification of the Persian concessions to Baron de Reuter, which we described some time back. A low-toned portrait of Mr. E. M. Baillie of Dochfour (304), by Mr. W. Fussli (a name new to us), is grave and fine in conception and treatment; and similarly high praise is due to a group of children (725) by the same artist. Among male portraits noticeable for sound workmanship and fidelity to the individuality, as well as on account of the personages depicted, we should specially commend the whole-length of Monseigneur Capel (92), by M. Yvon, in which the keen and even aggressive expression is felicitously caught: a quite English-looking picture, though by a French painter; Mr. J. E. Williams's seated whole-length of Lord Lawrence (21), painted for the London School Board, in which the artist has mastered the difficulty of indicating not only the brave, leonine, set expression, but also the benevolence and sagacity behind that almost grim outer mask; Dr. Newman (143), by Mr. W. T. Roden, in which there is no attempt to smooth down the strongly-marked characteristics; and Mr. John Bright (112), by Mr. L. Dickenson, in which the painter is,



however, scarcely so fortunate as usual, either as regards the too self-satisfied expression or the poverty of the colouring.

Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander (489), by Mr. N. Macbeth, may be classed with the preceding, in consideration of its self-evidently great truth to nature, though, like most portraits by Scotch artists, it inclines to hardness. The late J. C. Schetky, the marine-painter (565), by Mr. J. J. Napier, is another good Scotch portrait. There is, however, a marked falling off in the Scotch school of portraiture, if we may judge by the diminished number and generally inferior quality of the works here exhibited. M. O. Weber's picture of Baron von S. (685) at a fox-hunters' "meet"—another very English-looking work by a foreign artist—is the best equestrian portrait. The horse, in all his points, is thoroughly well done; we can only object that the Baron's "pink" coat is too fiery a scarlet. Still more realistic than any work we have noticed—"literalistic" would be a better word—is Mr. Holman Hunt's nearly full-length of Mr. Thomas Fairbairn (660), seated on a crimson velvet ottoman, with a background formed of a gallery-vista and rows of show cases that are filled with *objets-d'art*, in reference, we presume, to the prominent part taken by Mr. Fairbairn in the formation of the Manchester and other art-treasures exhibitions. The face and hands in this portrait are mapped out and modelled with a patient, minute carefulness, and a palpable honesty, of which there is scarcely a parallel in the entire collection. The smallest modification of form, the slightest variation of texture, whether caused by muscles thick or tenuous, by adipose cushions or tendinous attachments, by osseous and cartilaginous structure, or by shaving of lip and chin, are set down by the artist as though he had painted on oath, or with the desire to compete with photography. The very trousers are an elaborate study of stripes in perspective and as influenced by cross folds. Yet how is it that, with all this painstaking and veracity, the portrait is so little satisfactory that to the ordinary observer it even approaches the ridiculous? The eye of the latter may, it is true, be vitiated, may be rendered incapable of recognising actual truth to nature by the conventionality and artificiality prevalent in the usual run of portraiture. Nevertheless, we must maintain that this portrait is not artistic in any sense above that of mere copyism. More than this, we must assert that it is not truthful even as imitation. Why did Mr. Hunt select a pose that is about the least graceful that he could have chosen? Why does the flesh seem as hard as painted wood, unless it be that he is insensible to those pearly atmospheric half-tints so characteristic of human epidermis—half-tints which, when he has noted them in other of his works, appear only as positive blue. By rigidly seeking for all details, those least desirable almost inevitably assume undue importance. Finally, there are observable in every face transient, but most essentially characteristic, expressions, to which a thousand details are subordinated, at least in our impression; and painting that addresses itself more to the eye than to the mental impression in so far falls short of the higher attributes of fine art.

One of the most agreeable female portraits is Mr. Storey's whole-length of Dame Octavia Beaumont (226), in brown velvet robe, white satin petticoat, and broad-brimmed hat and feather, feeding a pet owl. It is graceful in feeling and very mellow in effect. Mr. Archer hails, we believe, from Scotland, but his portraits have no characteristic of the Scotch school except, perhaps, their prevailing key of grey colouring. The artist is very liberally represented, but his important works are a group of Mrs. Williamson and her two children (307), and another large portrait composition of an elder girl reading to two younger sisters (333), both presenting a happy combination of figures with landscape backgrounds. Of how little, provided that little is precisely of the right sort, goes to make acceptable portraiture, these works are striking examples. They are delightfully simple, natural, and pure. While free from plagiarism, they remind one of the successes of Gainsborough and Reynolds in some portraits which, like these, are little more than sketches. Still, when Mr. Archer's work is shown (see No. 291) on "the line," we can but regret its extreme slightness. Herr von Angeli's portraits of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany (395 and 404) are extremely dexterous not less in the rich costumes than in the heads, but the "carnations" are somewhat wanting in freshness. Professor G. Richter's half-length of the Duchess of Edinburgh (194) has the required freshness, but we crave permission to say that, let the Professor be ever so much a courtier, he has erred egregiously in substituting vague conventional prettiness for the charming individuality of the fair Imperial lady. We have our own fashionable and courtly painters, not yet named, who paint to please, though their flattery may really be the worst of compliments. No doubt they reflect some of the *ton* of high life; they are apt also to have reminiscences of Reynolds and Gainsborough to which we would not object, as in the Hon. H. Graves's Countess of Ilchester (69); occasionally they may even hit on a naive touch of nature as in the formal pose and locked hands of Mrs. Wemys (287), by the same; but sometimes they make awful mistakes, as in the hunting portrait, still by the same, of the Earl of Macclesfield, who stands at least eight feet high. Mr. Weigall's portraits of ladies and children, and the ladies and children of Mr. Buckner, may be grouped with the preceding. Serious criticism on many productions of this kind would be like breaking a butterfly on a wheel, yet it is hard to repress one's critical choler in presence of the varnishy artificiality and man-millinery of the last-named painter. As a portrait-painter Mr. Desanges may be classed among fashionable practitioners, though no one would understand the remark as made reproachfully who has seen the artist's masculine and vigorous picture of the fighting in the Ashantee forest, painted for the proprietors of this Journal from the sketches of our special artist, Mr. Melton Prior. Nor, indeed, can any of the usual faults of fashionable portraiture be alleged against Mr. Desanges's natural and pleasing family-portrait composition, numbered 942. The motive of the picture is quite original—an elder and two younger sisters stand "Waiting for the Eclipse," half in the blue moonlight, half in the red artificial light falling on them from a hall-door—an incident which has enabled the artist to deal with those exceptional effects of lighting in the rendering of which he is an adept. Failing space compels us to content ourselves with commending to notice the following meritorious works:—Mrs. Charles de Kierzkowski (1), by Mr. C. Lutzens; Lady Simeon (200), by Mr. C. E. Hallé, refined, if not quite happy in colour; Mr. S. Hey, F.R.C.S. (164), a presentation portrait by Mr. Sidney Hodges; Portrait of his Mother (1358), by Mr. E. N. Eddis; Mr. W. L. Thomas (696), by Mr. M. W. Ridley; Madame X. (681), by Mr. E. R. Thirion; portrait studies by Mr. J. H. Walker, an exquisitely-modelled study of "A Capri Girl" (1040), by M. Sain; "My Sister" (190), by Miss E. Montalba; and a study of a head, of considerable promise, by Miss F. Sothorn.

In the Water-Colour Room, among the more remarkable drawings are two lifelike portraits: the one of Mrs. George Smith (869)—a lady seated, in a white dress, partially covered by a light Chinese embroidered shawl, the excellent drawing and modelling of the head evidently faithful to nature—by Mr. F. W. Burton, formerly a member of the Old Water-Colour

Society, lately appointed Director of the National Gallery; the other a still larger drawing—being a half-length of a lady with a background of rhododendrons (933)—by Mr. J. M. Jopling. While acknowledging the difficulties that have been conquered here, we cannot be insensible to the deficiencies of water colour for the painting of heads of the dimensions of nature. Take even the first named, and, though an unusually complete work for water colours, it is unquestionable that greater variety of texture, and more descriptive detail in modelling, could have been attained with half the labour in oil. Several drawings in this room have been noticed incidentally in previous articles, and others are by well-known painters whose works elsewhere we have occasion to review; simple mention, therefore, taking the order on the walls, will suffice in most cases. "The Turn of the Tide, below the Pool, London" (735)—a large and very able drawing, by W. R. Beverley, noteworthy for that command of breadth for which scene-painting is the best of preparation; "On the Teign, Devon" (745), by E. H. Bearn—marked by considerable power and promise; "Thebes during the Inundation" (747), by E. Vacher; "The Wetterhorn" (762), by A. Croft; "Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire" (770), by J. Orrock; "Phoebe Dawson (773), by J. Parker—distinguished by tender colouring and sense of beauty; "Gorleston: Port of Great Yarmouth: Morning after a Gale" (776), by W. J. Calcott—a large, spirited, and impressive drawing; "The English Gamekeeper" (811), by J. Hardy, jun.; "Mysterious Night: Memnonium" (816), A. MacCullum; "Peace" (857)—a very suggestive little design of an angel sitting on a Woolwich Infant, by J. Tenniel; "Decorative Treatment of Modern Subjects: North Country Wrestling" (876), by E. Buckman; No. 881, another smaller portrait by J. M. Jopling; "A Court-yard, Cairo" (883), by S. Palmer; "Summer" (895), by R. T. Waite; "Nursery Tales" (904), by Mr. Dobson (we shall engrave this drawing, and therefore have another opportunity of noticing it); and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (930), by E. H. Corbould.

#### THE BARKER COLLECTION.

One of the most remarkable art-sales in recent years took place at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's, on Saturday last, when were dispersed the pictures, chiefly of the Early Italian schools, forming the celebrated collection of the late Mr. Alexander Barker, of Piccadilly. As fine examples of these schools (so important relatively to the history of art) come into the market on occasions more and more rare, we are glad to say that, although the allowance for the year had, we believe, been forestalled, no less than thirteen pictures were purchased by Mr. Burton, at a cost of £10,000, for the National Gallery. The extra vote thus required will, doubtless, meet with public approval. The acquisitions for our national collection are:—Vivarini—"The Madonna and Infant Saviour," £189. Cosimo Tura—"The Madonna," £84. Benvenuto di Siena (a master not before represented in our National Gallery)—"The Madonna with Infant Saviour, and angels playing musical instruments," £525. Carlo Crivelli—"St. Catherine" and "The Magdalene," a pair, £210; the same—"The Madonna in Ecstasy," from the chapel of the Malat-sta in the Church of S. Francesca, at Rimini, £577 10s. Piero della Francesca—"The Nativity," the Madonna kneeling over the Saviour, St. Joseph, a blind (?) man, and five figures singing and playing musical instruments; painted in a light-brown tone, but the greens have blackened; probably left unfinished; it is described by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle as having been, when they saw it, in a very damaged condition; if so, it has been skilfully restored. This interesting picture is mentioned by Vasari; it was purchased by Mr. Barker from the Marini Francheschi family, descendants of Piero. After a very warm competition it was knocked down for £2415. The fine example of the master, "The Baptism of Christ," already in the National Gallery, was bought at the Uzielli sale for only £241 10s. Luca Signorelli—"The Triumph of Chastity," a fresco transferred to canvas, £840. Bernardino Pinturicchio—"The Return of Ulysses to Penelope," or, according to Waagen and others, "The Visit of Collatinus to Lucretia," of great interest as a rare work in fresco (transferred to canvas) by the painter with whom Raphael was associated at Siena; it was supposed by Mr. Barker that Raphael himself was a model for the foremost figure, but Waagen points out that the hair is light, whereas it is dark in the authentic portraits of Raphael, £2152 10s. The same—three pictures representing the story of Griselda, at the prices respectively of £210, £241 10s., and £273. Sandro Botticelli—two mythological pictures, "Mars and Venus," reclining with cupids, £1050; and "Venus," reclining in a landscape with three amorini pelting her with roses, £1627 10s. These are admirable illustrations of Botticelli's poetical fancy in secular subjects, and, like those by Pinturicchio, are welcome additions to the national collection. Mr. Grüner, acting, it was understood, for the Dresden gallery, secured the following:—Giovanni Bellini—"The Madonna and Infant Saviour, St. Peter and St. Helena," £756. Giorgione—"A Grand Landscape with Borso D'Este and Lucretia Borgia," £609. Gentile da Fabriano—"The Madonna," £399. A. Privitate—"The Madonna," £693. Luca Signorelli—a pair of pilasters with figures of saints, £267 15s. Lorenzo di Credi—"The Madonna," £483. The same—a grand altar-piece, £483. The very interesting series of six pictures, by Botticelli, illustrative of Boccaccio, painted for the Casa Pucci, were knocked down at prices ranging from £420 to £997 10s., to Mr. Brodhurst, to whom, also, went the "Portrait of a Youth," ascribed to Raphael, but more like the work of Leonardo da Vinci, £3990, and some minor works. The other principal lots were:—Hemmelinck (Memling), more probably Q. Matsys—"The Madonna and Child Enthroned," £1281 (Brooks). Giorgione—"Portrait of his Mistress," from the Manfrini Gallery, £399 (Graves). Filippino Lippi—"The Adoration of the Magi," £735 (Calvetti). Fra Filippo Lippi—"The Madonna with Infant Saviour, the Magdalene, and St. Catherine," £504 (Gullick). Francesco Francia—"The Madonna," £682 10s. (Brooks). Antonio Pollajuolo—"The Madonna with Infant Saviour," £693 (Castellani). Of the French school, a Pater, "Blind Man's Buff," fetched £525 10s.; and a set of eight panels, with small paintings by Boucher, formerly in Madame de Pompadour's château at Crecy, realised the large sum of £6352 10s. (Wertheimer). The total of the pictures, in ninety-two lots, amounted to £38,591. During the first four days of this week Mr. Barker's splendid collection of sculpture, *objets d'art*, and decorative furniture has been sold—many of the items at high prices; but we have not space to particularise.

A very interesting loan exhibition, illustrative of the history of the art of enamelling on metal, has been opened at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is an extensive one, and we hope to have an early opportunity of noticing it somewhat in detail.

Mr. Whistler (who is not a contributor to this year's Academy) has done wisely in arranging a separate exhibition of his works, which is now open at 48, Pall-mall. Among the pictures of other artists who seek for greater relief, stronger, more varied colouring, completer realisation in every way, Mr. Whistler's productions must appear slight, flat, limited, hasty—

the shadows or ghosts of pictures—aiming, as he does, and as his titles honestly imply, merely at colour "arrangements," "harmonies" and "symphonies." On the other hand, when the aim is so circumscribed, there are decorative qualities, some of them more or less easily attainable—such as purity and beauty of simple tint or hue, and tone, freshness of touch, and delicacy of gradation, which it would be unfair to expect in works of greater elaboration. In carrying out his intentions as a colourist Mr. Whistler is largely indebted to an intelligent study of Japanese principles of decoration, and there can be no doubt that, *so far as they go*, his works are purely and often delightfully artistic. The qualities in which he excels are, moreover, precisely those which are most apt to be lost in the process of "finishing" a picture, and which are too rarely found in our school. It must also be admitted that Mr. Whistler is an accomplished artist, quite capable of carrying his work very much farther, in the ordinary sense, if his theory or conviction of artistic requirements permitted him to do so. This is evident in his portraits, wherein the essentials of drawing, modelling, and colouring, so far as indicated, are perfect. Under the conditions mentioned very warm admiration is due to the highly characteristic full-length of Mr. Carlyle, seated, viewed in profile; to the similarly treated portrait of the artist's mother, exhibited last year at Burlington House; to a portrait of a girl, strongly suggestive of Velasquez; and to another whole-length of a lady standing before a pinkish background—an ethereally delicate symphony in flesh-colour and pink. There are many small studies in oil and chalks, in which the actualities of scene or person are quite subordinated to the general colour impression; and besides these a series of the artist's etchings, in which Mr. Whistler has long been an acknowledged master.

A mosaic picture, in memory of the late Very Rev. Arch-deacon Hale, has been placed in the Morning Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral. The subject is the Risen Saviour. It was executed by Messrs. Salviati.

The small Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly, has been reopened with a number of water-colour drawings and a few oil paintings by Mr. Elijah Walton. The subjects are from Egypt and other parts of the East, Switzerland, and Norway.

Mr. Mark Firth, of Sheffield, has decided to present thirty-six acres of the Page Hall estate as a public park for the recreation of the inhabitants of a thickly-populated part of Sheffield. Mr. Firth bought the estate for £25,000. A few years ago he built and endowed almshouses at Sheffield at a cost of £40,000.

Arrangements have been made with the Earl of Feversham and Lord Delisle for the construction of a new line of railway in North Yorkshire from Helmsley, through Bilsdale to Ingleton, with a branch to Rosedale, forming a connection with the Cleveland district. The whole country is extremely rich in iron, coal, jet, and freestone.

A meeting of the Manchester Bengal Relief Fund Committee was held, on Monday, in the Townhall—the Mayor in the chair. It was announced that the local subscription amounted to £11,652; and it was resolved that it should be devoted to purposes which the Government, according to the general rules of administration, could not meet. It was also agreed to have a collection in the churches and chapels.

Promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Star of India have been gazetted: Mr. Robert Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Colonel Richard John Meade, Chief Commissioner of Mysore; and Colonel Lewis Pelly, late Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, being made Knights Commanders; while the Hon. Ashley Eden, Rajah Roomanath Tagore, and Mr. Vernon Hugh Schalech are made Companions.

The Liverpool School Board has agreed to pay school fees for children over four years of age in cases where parents are too poor to pay them, and in several cases for children under three years of age where homes are necessarily broken up for the day by the parents going out to work.—A sum of £150 has been subscribed in Dundee to supply clothing to poor children to enable them to attend school.

The monthly Board of Trade returns were issued on Monday. These show that the total declared value of exports for May was £21,229,247, which was a decrease of £1,377,835, compared with the corresponding month of last year, but an increase of £507,944 compared with May, 1872. The total value of the exports for the five months ended May 31 was £98,463,601, and this was £7,862,873 less than in May, 1873, and £916,582 less than in May, 1872.

A general order issued from the Horse Guards states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a silver medal be granted to all her Majesty's forces who were employed on the Gold Coast during the operations against the King of Ashantee, with a clasp in the case of those who were present at Amoaful and the actions between that place and Coomassie (including the capture of the capital), and of those who, during the five days of those actions, were engaged on the north of the Prah in maintaining and protecting the communications of the main army. The medals are to be given to all officers and soldiers who served on the Gold Coast between June 9, 1873, and Feb. 4, 1874, inclusive; or who during that period, or for any portion of that period, were on board ship on the coast.

Many volunteers who find it impossible to leave business entirely for eight days' training at Aldershot with regulars and militia, are yet most anxious for the experience which going under canvas alone can give. To meet this want considerable extension will be given this year to volunteer camps of instruction, where men may drill morning and evening, having leave of absence during the day. On Monday the Civil Service proceeded to Esber, under the command of Lord Bury, for a week's camp life and instruction in guard-mounting, sentry, and out-post duty. The London Scottish follow their example next month, Wimbledon-common being probably the locality. A camp will be formed at Plumstead in July, open for members of the several volunteer artillery corps in the home districts, and the Secretary of State for War has sanctioned the formation of many such all over the kingdom.

The Gazette announces that her Majesty has made the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Knight Commanders: Colonel Stephen J. Hill, C.B., Governor of Newfoundland; Colonel W. F. Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, War Department; and P. G. Julian, C.B., Crown Agent for the Colonies. To be Companions: Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley Maxse, Governor of the Island of Heligoland; Giovanni Battista Trapani, LL.D., Collector of Land Revenue and Member of the Council of Government of the Island of Malta; Gordon Gairdner, sometime Chief Clerk in the Colonial Office, and Secretary and Registrar of the Order; Sir George Barrow, Bart., ditto; Virgile Naz, Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius; and Saul Samuel, Postmaster-General of New South Wales.





THE NEW CHELSEA EMBANKMENT, FROM BATTERSEA BRIDGE.



H.M.S. RALEIGH.





REAR GUARD PROTECTING A CONVOY.

PAINTED BY BELLANGE.



## THE CHELSEA THAMES EMBANKMENT.

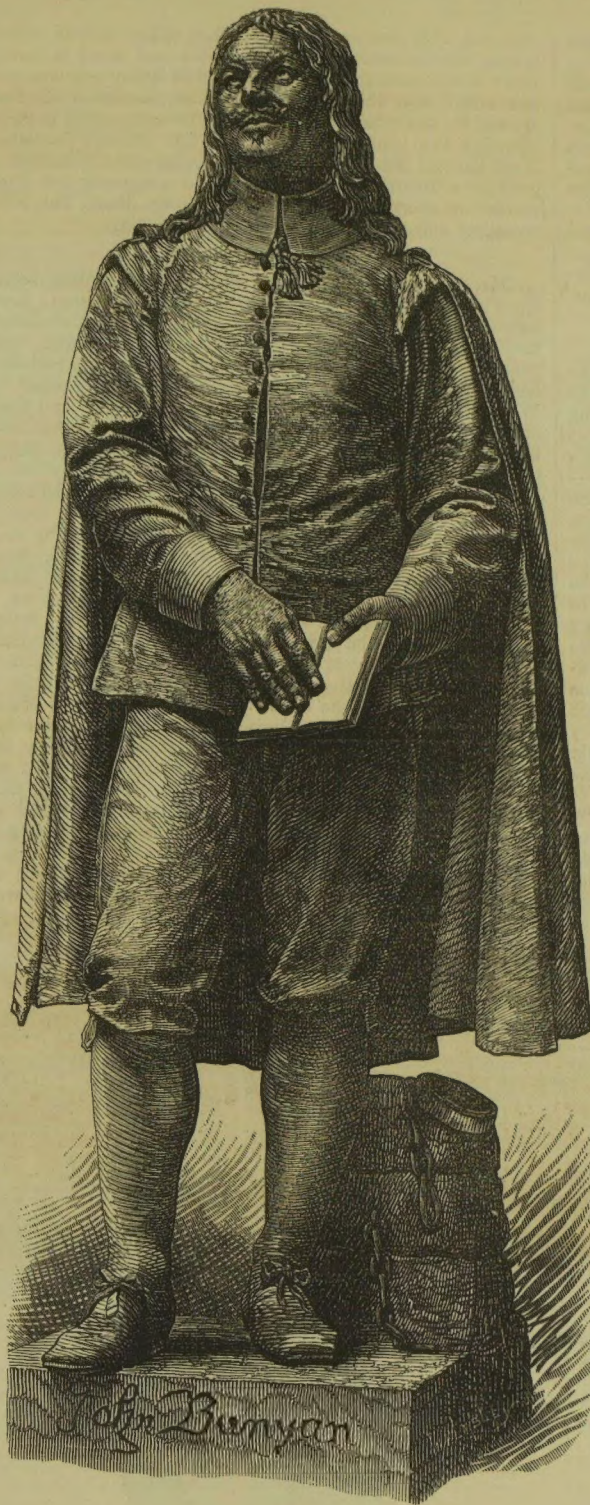
Three or four weeks ago this useful public work, extending along the Middlesex shore of the river from Battersea Bridge to the gardens of the Royal Military Hospital—a length of three quarters of a mile—was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The view now presented shows its appearance on looking down the river from Battersea Bridge. To those who love antiquarian associations, the changed aspect of old Chelsea is perhaps an occasion of regret. But they must confess that it was growing shabby and squalid—not, indeed, at the historic frontage of Cheyne-walk, but towards the other end; and when the old garment is worn out, if the body is still alive, it becomes needful to put on a new one. Dean Swift or Sir Robert Walpole, indeed, would scarcely know the Chelsea of this day for that which they used to haunt, if they were now set down at the bottom of Oakley-street, opposite the new Albert Bridge.

## H.M.S. RALEIGH.

The trial-trip of this new ship, built at Chatham Dockyard, took place about two months ago, with very satisfactory results. Her speed at full power was about 15½ knots an hour, and 13½ at half power. The vessel is built with iron transverse frames, and with a complete iron skin-plating, half an inch thick, over all her body. This is covered with a wood casing, varying from 6 in. to 12 in. thick, the greatest thickness being near the water-line. The bottom is finally sheathed with copper, in the same way as a wooden vessel. The dimensions are:—Length over perpendiculars, 298 ft.; length of keel, 262 ft.; extreme breadth, and for tonnage, 49 ft.; depth in hold, 16 ft.; burden, 3200 tons; displacement, 4700; load-draught, 24 ft. 6 in. aft, 21 ft. forward; stowage of coal, 580 tons. The engines, by Messrs. Humphreys, are horizontal, not compound, of 800-horse power nominal, with surface condensers; the cylinders of 100-in. diameter, with 4 ft. 6 in. length of stroke. There are eight tubular boilers, containing altogether 5500 brass tubes, fitted with superheaters for drying the steam. These are heated by thirty-two furnaces, each 6 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. 3 in. wide. The armament consists, on the main deck, of two 64-pounder chase guns and fourteen 7-in. 90-cwt. side guns, the ports of which are 10 ft. above the water-line; on the upper deck, two 9-in. 12-ton guns revolving on turn-tables, one firing all round the bow, the other astern; with two 64-pounder chase guns and two 64-pounder side guns. The total complement is 520, officers and men. The ship has the ordinary hand-power capstans and hand-steering arrangements. The fire-extinguishing apparatus consists of a powerful steam-engine and two double-action pumps, having a line of 6-in. copper pipe running fore and aft the whole length of the ship, with branches to attach hose for combating a fire in any part of the vessel. The power of these pumps is sufficient to force two streams of water from 2-in. nozzles over the mainyard. This engine is also arranged to pump out water from the bilges in any part of the ship in the event of a leak.

## STATUE OF JOHN BUNYAN.

The colossal bronze statue of John Bunyan, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, sculptor, was unveiled at Bedford on Wednesday last. It was cast at the works of Messrs. H. Young and Co., art-founders, Pimlico. This statue is the gift of the Duke of Bedford to the town of Bedford. It is placed on a large granite pedestal, erected in St. Peter's-green, at the junction of five principal roads meeting in that town. The likeness is taken from a contemporary painting, by Sadler, now in possession of the Rev. Mr. Olive; and the costume is in accordance with that of the period. The attitude is that of a preacher holding the open Bible in his left hand, the fingers of his right hand resting upon it. The face has a very earnest expression. It is a noble figure, and seems to indicate the greatness of the man's mind.



STATUE OF BUNYAN AT BEDFORD.

At his feet have fallen the symbols of the prison. Around the pedestal are placed relievos, illustrating different passages in "The Pilgrim's Progress." The statue is cast from bronze cannon and bells, recently brought from China, about three tons of metal.

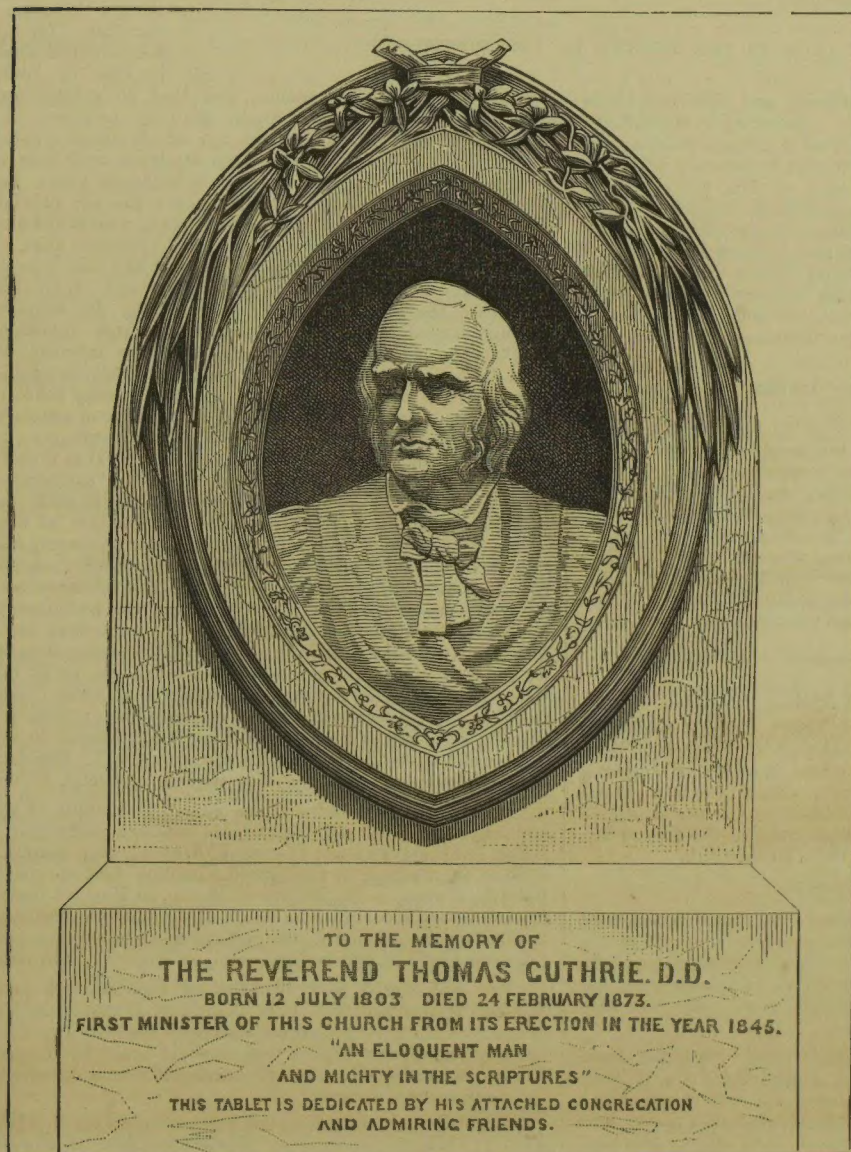
The author of "The Pilgrim's Progress" was born, in 1628, at Elstow, near Bedford, and was bred to his father's trade of tinker. His religious convictions, inspiring a great imaginative intellect, made him one of the most powerful of English Puritan Divines, and one of the most popular English authors. His remarkable autobiography, called by him "Grace Abounding," has lately been republished by the Religious Tract Society, in a handsome volume, with illustrations by Mr. E. N. Downard, engraved by Mr. E. Whymper. It gives a very interesting and instructive view of mental struggles to the attainment of clear vision and firm reliance upon the spiritual realities in which he thoroughly believed. In 1655 he became a Baptist Dissenting preacher at Bedford. He was prosecuted for this crime five years afterwards, and passed much of his remaining life in prison, but was at length released. He died in London, about sixty years of age. We may, perhaps, give some illustrations of the Bunyan Festival at Bedford.

## THE LATE REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

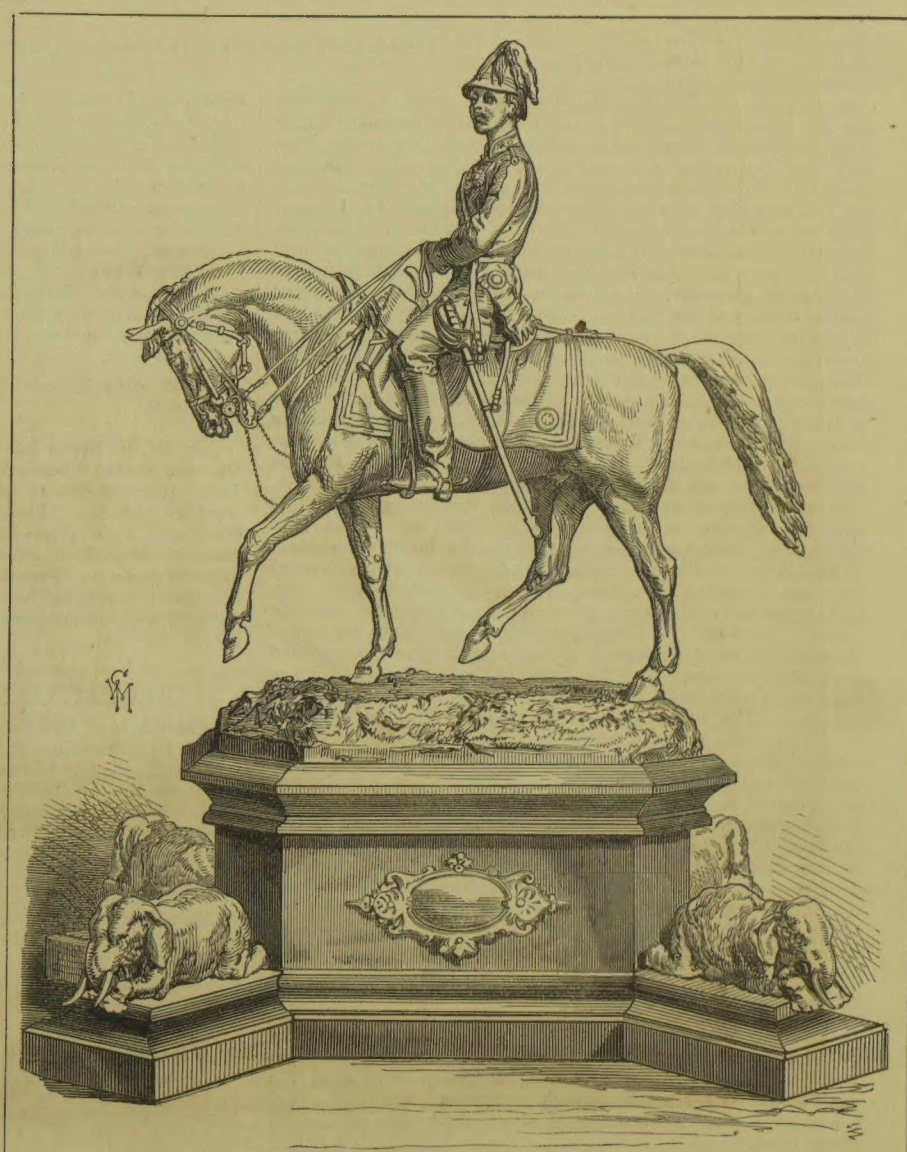
The memorial tablet of Dr. Guthrie which is placed in the lobby of St. John's Free Church, Edinburgh, has been arranged as a mural monument. Above a plinth of the simplest possible character, supported on two square brackets, rises a Gothic design of plain but elegant outline, inclosing a panel, from which the head and shoulders of the figure stand out in high relief. From the apex of the structure droop branches of palm and olive, while the mouldings surrounding the panel are enriched with a band of forget-me-nots. In reproducing the well-remembered head of the champion of ragged schools, Mr. Brodie, the sculptor, had before him, in addition to recent photographs, a fine bust executed by his own hand some ten or twelve years ago, and exhibited at the time in the Royal Scottish Academy. Admirable as that bust was, Mr. Brodie has fully equalled, if not excelled, the likeness in his present work. The characteristic expression of the man—his air of mild benignity and buoyant enthusiasm—is cleverly caught; nor has the artist omitted, by the adjustment—or rather want of adjustment—of the clerical bands and necktie, to suggest Dr. Guthrie's easy carelessness of gait and habit. The work, executed in white marble, forms a worthy memorial of one whose name Edinburgh and Scotland will long continue to cherish.

## THE KING OF SIAM.

An interesting work of art has lately been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell for his Majesty the King of Siam, whose Court ceremonial at Bangkok was described not long ago in some of the London papers. It is an equestrian statuette group, in silver, representing the King attired in military uniform and mounted on horseback. The base of the pedestal is supported by four kneeling figures of white elephants. This animal, of a rare colour, which is not really white, but a brownish yellow, or like what is called cream-colour in horses, is cherished at Bangkok with extreme veneration, a few specimens being kept there in the stables of the Royal palace. There is a fancy in the Buddhist religious philosophy or mythology that the divine person of Eastern Asiatic worship, having passed through a multitude of living forms upon earth in a countless series of ages, finished by inhabiting the body of a white elephant. It is not quite certain whether Buddha may not still tarry in this grand incarnation of purity, the exceptional white one; and the reputed sagacity of the big beast is thought an argument of the existence of indwelling deity in its burly frame. A devout Siamese has been observed to



MONUMENT OF THE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.



PORTRAIT MODEL OF THE KING OF SIAM.



whisper his secrets into an elephant's ear, and seemingly to ask counsel of that mystic wisdom. The late Sir John Bowring, in his narrative of a visit to Siam, describes a pompous state procession, with music and banners, by which the King and courtiers led into the city a white elephant caught in the woods. Some hairs of the animal's tail were sacredly preserved in a golden box, which was presented to Sir John as the most precious of gifts. As the emblem of Siamese Royalty, the white elephant is figured upon coins, flags, and seals; hence its appearance in the handsome table ornament Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have made for the King.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### PHYSICAL SYMMETRY IN CRYSTALS.

Professor Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., keeper of the mineral department in the British Museum, gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday week. He began by giving a sketch of the history of our knowledge regarding the effect of magnetic induction on crystals. After referring to Faraday's first announcement of the magnetic character of all matter—para-magnetic bodies taking up an axial position between the poles of the magnet, dia-magnetic bodies an equatorial position at right angles to the former—he showed how gradually, by the light of Knoblauch's and Tyndall's experiments, together with those of Grailich and Lang, the phenomena were traced to the existence in the crystal of a difference in susceptibility to magnetic induction along different directions; Plücker proving that there exists in crystals true magnetic axes like optic axes, round which the crystal presents no preferential direction that tends to a "set." The relations of general symmetry in spheroids or ellipsoids of magnetic induction as compared with the morphological symmetry of the crystal correspond to those manifested in the previously considered cases. Professor Maskelyne then adverted to the results obtained by Wiedemann and by Knoblauch in regard to the transmissibility of electricity under certain conditions by crystals, and took a general survey of the whole of the properties of crystals that had been passed in review, showing that, though concordant generally with their morphological symmetry, no single simple explanation of molecular structure can explain them. In fact, we have not merely to consider the structure of the crystal as an ordered assemblage of molecules, but the internal structure of the molecules themselves have to be recognised; and of molecules possibly of more than one order. He then alluded to the character of the partial symmetry exhibited by pyro-electric crystals, and by some which possess rotatory polarisation. The whole of the lecture was fully illustrated and elucidated by models and experiments, including Faraday's discoveries exhibited by his own apparatus, of which our limits prevent us from giving details.

### VENUS'S FLYTRAP

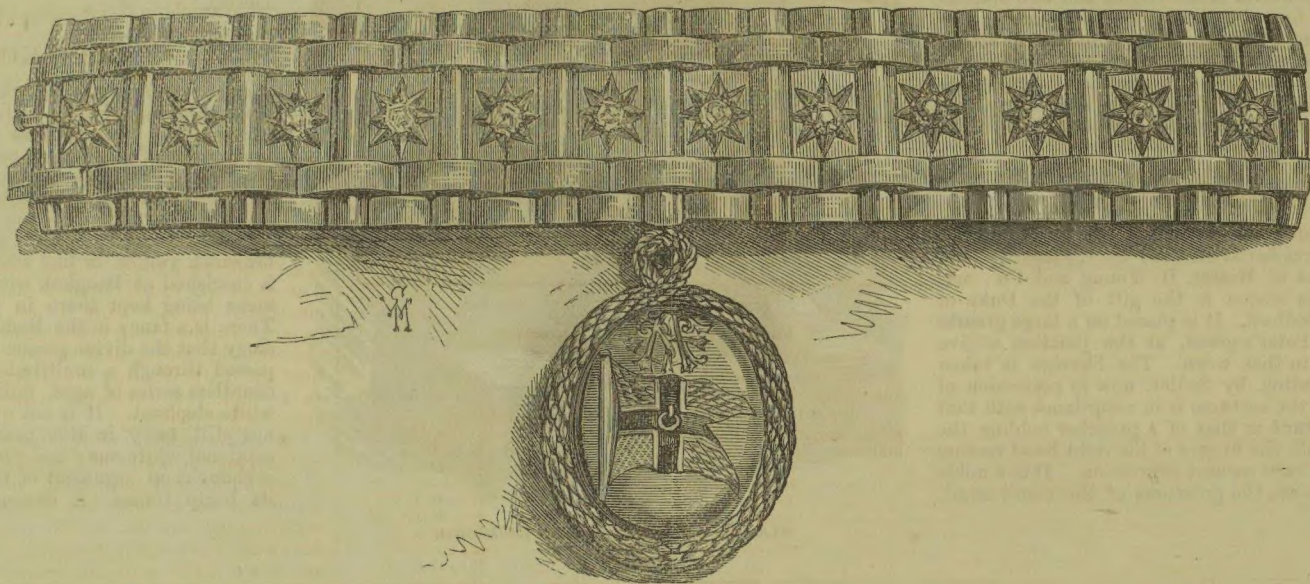
(DIONÆA MUSCIPULA).

Professor J. Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S., at the last evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 5th inst., gave a discourse on the mechanism of the remarkable plant named Venus's Flytrap (*Dionæa muscipula*), which derives its name from the leaf possessing the power of catching and digesting insects. This plant belongs to the small order Droseraceæ, all the members of which possess this property in different degrees, and in various forms. This is a peculiarity of function in them, and affords a striking example of development in form and structure, and of adaptedness to an end. *Dionæa* stands at the head of its order. It grows in soft damp moss, has very simple roots, and its flowers possess little beauty. The blade of the leaf consists of two semicircular lobes joined by a strong midrib. Each lobe has a hem from which spring twenty spikes. The under surface of the leaf is bright green, smooth and glistening, marked with parallel streaks, and the upper surface is full of minute red bosses, called glands. On each lobe are three delicate hairlike spines or filaments, and the leaf-stalk resembles the handle of a teaspoon. When an insect touches any one of the six filaments the lobe closes sharply upon it, just as a trap closes on a rat when it is caught, but at first the closure is only partial. This Mr. Darwin explained by observing the efforts of the insect to escape. When it is small it creeps through the aperture formed by the crossing of the teeth; in which case the leaf expands again very gradually to prepare for another victim; but when it is large its exertions for liberty are futile. Repelled by its prison bars, it is driven back upon the sensitive filaments, and again irritates them. This causes a still more vigorous contraction of the lobes, and the creature is crushed. The leaf remains closed for a week or more in the same state, and a quantity of juice is secreted from the internal surface of the leaf, by which the insect is gradually dissolved and eventually absorbed. This process Mr. Darwin has proved to be of the same nature as that by which food is digested in the stomach of the higher animals. After illustrating this by experiments Professor Sanderson proceeded to describe the leading properties of contractile tissues, and to demonstrate, by employing the voluntary muscles of a frog and some fresh leaves of the *Dionæa*, the remarkable relation between contraction and the electrical changes which accompany it. These changes were strikingly exhibited by means of Thomson's reflecting galvanometer. The movements of a small ball of light upon the screen showed when contraction took place and the electro-motive force was manifested. The results of the experiments carried on by the Professor have shown that muscle when stimulated contracts, changing its form and doing work, and that the electromotive force of muscle declines when it contracts; that this result happens also with the leaf of *Dionæa* when excited either mechanically or electrically; the period between the stimulation and its effect being much longer than in muscle: each stimulation being followed by a period of exhaustion, during which, although the electromotive force is

restored, it is not excitable. When either muscle or leaf contracts, electromotive force disappears and work is done; but there is no reason to suppose that there is any conversion of the one effect into the other, or that the source of the force exercised by the muscle or by the leaf in contracting is electrical. Through the kindness and skill of Dr. Hooker's assistants at Kew, several fine specimens of *Dionæa* were obtained in full growth a month earlier than usual expressly for Professor Burdon Sanderson's experiments. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

### LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Mr. R. A. Proctor, in his fifth and concluding lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, discussed, first, the two theories of life in other worlds which are associated with the names of Sir David Brewster and Dr. Whewell, and then proceeded to enunciate his own, which occupies a middle place between the two others. Brewster, in his work entitled "More Worlds than One: the Belief of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian," expressed his opinion that the heavenly bodies are either the abodes of life or, like the sun, supporters of life—an idea which was also entertained by Sir John Herschel. Whewell himself, who at one time held this opinion, renounced it in his "Plurality of Worlds," saying that if the planets such as Jupiter were inhabited, it must be by very low forms of animal life. This book, Mr. Proctor said, was productive of much benefit by breaking through the prevailing habit of judging other planets by what we experience on our own, and thus reasoning too much by analogy. He then briefly referred to the geological evidence of the successive changes that have taken place on our earth, and the inconceivable amount of time which was required before the earth was fitted to be the abode of the various grades of life, culminating in man. After this he adverted to the evidence for believing that, eventually, further changes will ensue, whereby life will totally die out on our globe, after an immense interval of time. Accepting, then, on the one hand, the evidence which opposes our belief in the present habitability of all, or even of the chief proportion, of the worlds which people space, Mr. Proctor showed how, on the other hand, it is unreasonable to regard our earth as the sole abode of life, and expressed his conviction that we may regard all those worlds as subserving, at one period of their



BRACELET GIVEN BY THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

existence, the wants of living creatures, and that now there may be millions of inhabited worlds. Referring to the infinity of space, matter, and time, he said that it is impossible for us, with our finite understandings, to attempt to form any adequate conception of the wisdom and power of the Almighty, as manifested in the Creation. Passing on to the consideration of the solar system itself, he discussed its probable past and future, and then indicated the evidence favouring a theory of evolution differing in some essential points from that of Laplace, which supposes the solar system to have been gradually formed by the rotation of a nebulous mass. These theories were illustrated by pictures illuminated by the oxy-hydrogen light.

With this lecture the Royal Institution season was concluded.

Dr. W. H. Stone has sent us the complete programme of the remarkable illustrations of his lecture on the Theory of Wind Instruments, of which a notice was given in our last week's number, p. 546:—Quintet for wind instruments alone (Reicha); solo flute (Kuhlau), Mr. Rockstro; solo, oboe (Barret), Mr. G. Horton; concerto, clarinet (Mozart), Mr. Lazarus; sonata, French horn and piano (Beethoven), Mr. Fletcher; concerto, bassoon (Weber), Mr. Wootton; grand quintet, wind instruments and piano (Beethoven); pianoforte, Mr. H. R. Bird.

### ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB.

The members of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is President, have presented, as a wedding gift, to her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, the handsome gold bracelet shown in our illustration. The design represented on the face of the pendant is the flag of the Royal Albert Yacht Club.

To urge the importance of carrying into effect, in any new legislation on endowed schools, the recommendations of the Schools Inquiry Commission in favour of establishing provincial authorities and county boards to co-operate with the Commissioners, an influential deputation waited, yesterday week, on the President of the Council.

Mr. Whitworth Jackson, in his evidence before the Committee on the Adulteration of Food, stated that two millions and a half pounds of the tea imported consists of exhausted leaves. He had once been offered the services of a person who represented himself as a "tea improver," and said he travelled about the country teaching his art to unsophisticated grocers. Mr. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, stated that one packet of tea examined by him contained 60 per cent of insoluble matter.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 13 last, of Edward Ryley Langworthy, late of Victoria Park, near Manchester, who died on April 7, was proved in the district registry at Manchester, on the 4th ult., by Mrs. Sarah Langworthy, the widow, Anton Philip Rudolph Wedmeyer and Benson William Clegg, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom, including leasehold property, being sworn under £1,200,000. The stamp duty paid on the probate amounted to £16,500; the legacy duty to be paid in addition will also amount to a very large sum. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, pictures, plate, horses and carriages, and other household effects, his residence at Victoria Park, and a pecuniary legacy of £300,000, to be paid immediately after his decease, in cash or in such securities as she may select; to his nephew Edward Martin Langworthy, £100,000; upon trust for his niece Florence Langworthy and her children, £50,000; to each of the sons of his brother Lewis, £35,000; upon trust for each of the daughters of his said brother and their children, £25,000; to his said brother Lewis Langworthy, £20,000; upon trust for Mrs. Hannah Langworthy, the wife of his said brother, for life, and at her decease for their children, £10,000; to his wife's sister Elizabeth Frances Heaven, £20,000; to his wife's sisters Sophia and Harriet Heaven, £5000 each; upon trust for Mrs. Anne Jane Critchfield and her children, £40,000; upon trust for Mrs. Maria Dolores Clegg and her children, £40,000; to be equally divided between Sarah and Sophia Ryley and Mary Fisher, the daughters of his late uncle, £4500; to each of his executors for their trouble, £1000; to Mr. Wedmeyer, in addition, £2000; to the Rev. Alexander McLaren and William Bickham, £100 each; to such of his servants engaged in or about his domestic establishment who have been twenty years in his service, £250 each; to those who have been ten years in his service, £100 each; to those who have been five years in his service, £50 each; and to the remainder £5 each. The testator then says:—"I bequeath to the trustees of the Manchester Grammar School £10,000 upon trust to invest the same in their names in or upon such securities as they shall deem most advisable, and to divide the income arising therefrom into twenty equal parts in order to constitute twenty annual scholarships (each of such parts constituting one scholarship), which scholarships respectively

shall be open to general competition amongst the students at the Manchester Grammar School, and shall be tenable during the space of one year as a reward for proficiency shown by the student to whom the same shall be awarded in one or more of the following branches—viz., classics, mathematics, physical science, and modern languages. And I declare that the mode of conducting the examination for the same, the subject of such examination, and the conditions upon which such scholarships shall be held, shall be from time to time prescribed by the trustees and High Master of the said school. Provided always that the examination for such scholarships shall be in one or more of

the above-mentioned branches, and that no greater number than seven of such scholarships shall be awarded in any one year to students under the age of seventeen years, and no greater number than seven to students over the age of seventeen years and under the age of eighteen years, and no greater number than six to students over the age of eighteen years and under the age of nineteen years, unless the trustees and High Master shall think fit. And I declare that, if the said trustees and High Master shall not in any one year award the whole of the said twenty scholarships, then and in such case the share of income constituting the scholarships so unawarded shall be accumulated and invested by the trustees of the said school, and the interest arising from such accumulations, when invested, shall be applied in increasing the value or amount of the said twenty scholarships in subsequent years, or in increasing the number of scholarships, as may be from time to time deemed most advantageous by the trustees of the said school. Provided always, that if in future years it shall not be deemed advisable either to increase the value or number of such scholarships, then and in such case the said accumulations may be applied by the trustees of the said school in or towards such other purposes for increasing the usefulness of the said school as they may consider desirable. I bequeath to the Corporation of Salford £10,000 upon trust to apply the same for the benefit of the museum and library now established in Peel Park, Salford; and I direct that the same shall be expended either in the purchase of additional specimens for the museum or in extension of the library, or in both of such objects, as they shall deem most advisable; and I empower them to expend the said sum in or upon one or both of such objects, or to invest the same and apply the annual income for the benefit of one or both of the same objects." The deceased leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, to his wife.

The probate, granted on Jan. 20 last at Dublin, of the will and four codicils of the Right Hon. William Meredith Loru, Baron Athlumney in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Meredith in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, late of Somerville, Balrath, Navan, in the county of Meath, to Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones and John Cornwall, the executors, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £12,000.

The will, dated Nov. 16, 1834, of Lieutenant-General Sir William Henry Elliott, G.C.B., Knight of Hanover and Colonel of the 51st Foot, who died on March 27 last, at No. 20, Cambridge-square, was proved on the 1st inst. by Dame Jane Elliott, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property.

The will and codicil, dated respectively July 2, 1870, and Feb. 7, 1872, of Miss Mary Masterman, late of Forest-rise, Walthamstow, who died on April 20 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by Thomas Masterman, the brother, and Henry Masterman and the Rev. Charles Harris, the nephews, the



executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. There are considerable legacies, and the residue is left to testatrix's said brother, Thomas Masterman.

The will of the late Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, Bart., has only just been proved, under a nominal sum. The will, with three codicils, of Alexander Hadden, late of Old Park House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, has been proved under £30,000. The wills of the following persons have also been recently proved, viz.:—Captain William Carleton, R.N., late of the Albany, Piccadilly, under £50,000; Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, wife of the Right Hon. William Henry Gregory, late of Kandy, Ceylon, under £35,000; the Rev. Charles Glossop, under £30,000; Sir Andrew Snape Hamond-Grame, Bart., under £3000; and Constantine Giralpulo, late of No. 21, Pembridge-gardens, under £45,000.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

The Most Hon. Ellen Jane, Dowager Marchioness of Anglesey, died at Worthing, Sussex, on the 2nd inst., in her forty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of George Burnard, Esq., of Tewin Water, Herts, and was married, first, to Mr. Bell, from whom she was divorced; and, secondly (being his third wife), to Henry, second Marquis of Anglesey, who died Feb. 7, 1869.

DOWAGER LADY HASTINGS.

The Right Hon. Frances Diana, Dowager Lady Hastings, died, at Melton Constable, Norfolk, on the 1st inst., aged forty-four. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Charles, first Viscount Canterbury, G.C.B. (Speaker of the House of Commons), by his second wife, Ellen, daughter of Edmund Power, Esq., and widow of J. Home Purves, Esq. She was married, Aug. 8, 1848, to the Right Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus, Baron Hastings, M.A., Vicar of East Barsham, Norfolk, and had five children, of whom the eldest son is the present Lord Hastings, born Sept. 9, 1855. Her Ladyship was left a widow Sept. 23, 1872.

LORD JAMES MURRAY.

Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and late Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, who died on the 3rd inst., was the second son of Major-General Lord James Murray, who was created Baron Glenlyon, of Glenlyon, in the county of Perth, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom (son of John, fourth Duke of Athole), by Emily Frances, his wife, second daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland; and was consequently brother to the present Duke of Athole. In 1846 a patent of precedence was granted, by which he was raised to the rank of a Duke's younger son. He was born Dec. 8, 1819; married, Nov. 6, 1851, Elizabeth Marjory, only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Fairholme and niece of Lord Forbes; and leaves three daughters.

SIR W. R. KEMP, BART.

The Rev. Sir William Robert Kemp, tenth Baronet, Rector of Gissing, in the county of Norfolk, M.A., died on the 29th ult., at Gissing Hall. He was born November, 1791, the elder son of Sir William Robert Kemp, ninth Baronet, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Aldcock, Esq., of Carleton, and represented an old Saxon family, which was raised to the Baronetage in 1641. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; and was for very many years Rector of Flordon and Gissing. He was, besides, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk. He succeeded to the title nearly seventy years ago—viz., at the death of his father, Oct. 11, 1804.

Sir William married, March 10, 1859, Mary, fifth daughter of Charles Saunders, Esq., of Camberwell, but leaves no issue.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. R. EGERTON.

Major-General Caledon Richard Egerton, whose death has just occurred, was the fifth son of the late Rev. Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton, Rector of Tarpeoley, by Rebecca, his wife, youngest daughter of the late Josias Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Bucks, and Rebecca, his wife, sister of the first Earl of Caledon. He was consequently brother to the present Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., M.P. The gallant officer was military secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1868. Major-General Egerton was formerly in the 89th Regiment, and was some time Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Forces. He had received the Crimean War medal. He married, March 30, 1843, Margaret, third daughter of Alexander Cumming, Esq., of the island of St. Vincent, and had issue.

Several important points in connection with the proposed Factory Acts Amendment Bill were, last Saturday, urged upon the Home Secretary by a deputation representing industries which are affected by the measure in question.

The Royal Colonial Institute held a conversazione, on Thursday, at the South Kensington Museum. The guests were received by the Duke of Manchester, as president; by Prince Christian, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by others of the vice-presidents and members of the council.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland another warm discussion took place, yesterday week, in reference to instrumental music; and a resolution was passed expressing grave disapproval of the seven congregations in the south and west which did not give up the use of instruments and harmonise their service of praise.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week—Colonel Sir James Hogg, M.P., in the chair—a letter was read from the City Commissioner of Sewers stating their intention of still further improving Newgate-street by setting back a number of houses, and hoping that the board would contribute towards the cost of the same. The matter was referred to the works committee. The works committee reported—with reference to the letter of the Strand district board requesting the board to assist them in the proposed removal of the railings in front of Somerset House, for the purpose of widening the public footway—that they had now no hope of the improvement being carried out, and they recommended that the reference be discharged. Mr. Phillips said it was very desirable that what was proposed should be done, but the First Commissioner of Works would not give his consent, and the district board had no power to act. The report was adopted. A letter was read from the Commissioners of Sewers stating that they would contribute £130,000 in aid of certain street improvements to be effected as proposed in the Metropolitan Inner Circle Completion and Eastern Extension Railway Bill.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons has stated that it is not prepared to grant the extension to Bow.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. C. P., Surrey.—It was marked for insertion, and then, owing to a suspected flaw, was held back for re-examination. If found to be correct, it shall appear very shortly.  
A. BOW.—1. The book you name has been out of print for years. 2. We cannot spare space for such a list.  
F. DE B. DEVENTER.—1. They shall be duly examined, and reported on. 2. Two of the former were thought beneath your standard.  
B. M. ALLEN.—Remarkably good, considering the youth of the composer, though not up to publication mark. We shall be pleased to see another specimen of his skill.  
DE E. ORSINI.—Nos. 1 and 4 appear to be correct, and are highly ingenious. Nos. 2 and 3 are wanting in strategy.  
E. A. K., Faizabad, Oude, India.—Your two Knights' Tours shall be examined very shortly.  
CARPAX.—The variation proposed by us (Illustrated London News, May 30) on the variation of Messrs. Potter and Pains at the twenty-first move of Black has not yet been impugned. If it prove correct, as we believe it will, its not having been seen by the players on either side during the combat, or by the many skilful examiners who have analysed the game since, is one of the most noticeable instances of oversight in our recollection.  
H. E.—1. The price of the City of London Chess Magazine is 6d. for a single number, or 6s. annual subscription. 2. Edited by Mr. W. N. Potter, with whom you should communicate.  
C. W. of Sunbury.—It seems impossible to mate in four moves, by 1. B to K R 2nd; and easy to mate in three, by 1. Kt to K 3rd (ch).  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1580 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM E. S.—W. CLARE—EDIN.—M. D.—SEYMOUR TAYLOR—B. F.—J. BALE OF OULEY—M. P.—EMILE FRAN, LYONS—Q. E. D.—PERCY—W. B. G.—FERRAND—Q. P. Q.—W. F. W.—F. L.—H. A. N.—DR. GEORGE THOMSON—W. ALRY—G. H. Y.—ROMEO—POLYMETIS—GEORGE AND TOM—T. W. OF CANTERBURY—HARRY—OMICRON—S. P.—W. S.—R. OF RAMSGATE AND G. OF WESTGATE—JERRY—B. A.—C. W. B.—SCOTIA.

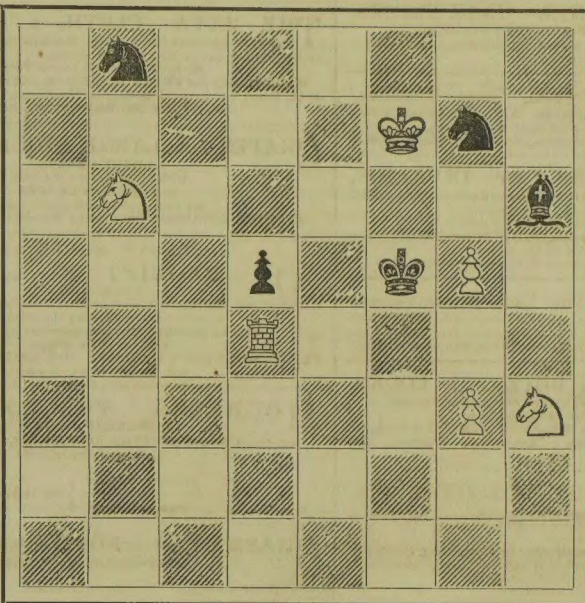
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1581.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q B 2nd Any move 2. Gives mate, accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1582.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The Game which follows was played in the recent Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.—(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to Q B 4th P to K B 4th  
2. P to K 3rd P to K 3rd  
3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
4. P to Q R 3rd B to K 2nd  
5. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles  
6. P to Q 4th P to Q Kt 3rd  
7. P to Q 5th Q to K sq  
The opening of White's game has been better managed than that of his opponent, and affords him already a manifest superiority of position.  
8. P to K Kt 3rd P to Q 3rd  
9. P takes P B takes P  
10. Kt to Q 4th B to Q 2nd  
11. B to K Kt 2nd Kt to Q B 3rd  
12. Castles R to Q sq  
This costs him the exchange; but the loss of that, or something equivalent, was inevitable.  
13. B takes Kt B takes B  
14. Kt to K 6th Kt to K Kt 5th  
15. P to K B 3rd Kt takes K P  
16. B takes Kt B to K B 3rd  
17. Kt takes Q R Q takes B (ch)  
18. K to Kt 2nd R takes Kt  
19. Kt to Q 5th Q to K 4th  
20. R to K B 2nd B takes Kt  
He would have done better, perhaps, by taking the Q Kt's Pawn with his Bishop.  
36. R to Q B sq P to K Kt 4th  
37. P to K B 5th B to K 4th  
38. R from Q B sq to Q sq R to Q 5th  
39. R takes P R to K B 5th (ch)  
40. K to K 3rd B takes P  
41. R to Q 5th (ch) K to B 2nd  
42. R from Q sq to Q 7th (ch) K to B 3rd  
43. R to K B 5th (ch) Resigns.

CHESS AT OXFORD.

The following Skirmish, between two members of the University Chess Club, is lively and amusing.—(Algaier Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. Tracey). WHITE (Hon. H. Plunkett).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th  
5. Kt to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd  
6. Kt takes B P K takes Kt  
7. Q takes P  
This move is not now considered so good as B to Q 4th, giving check.  
8. Q takes P at B to Q 3rd  
K B 4th  
A reply which speedily converts the attack into a defence.  
9. B to Q B 4th (ch) K to Kt 2nd  
10. P to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
11. Castles Q Kt to K 4th  
12. Q to K Kt 3rd Q Kt to Kt 5th (ch)  
13. Q to Q B 3rd B to R 7th (ch)  
BLACK (Mr. Tracey). WHITE (Hon. H. Plunkett).  
14. K to R sq R to K B sq  
15. P to K Kt 3rd  
A fatal loss of time.  
16. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th  
17. B to Q R 3rd P takes B  
18. B takes R (ch) Q takes B  
19. P to K 5th B to K 3rd  
Unexpected, and apparently irresistible.  
20. P takes Kt (ch) K to B 2nd  
21. P takes P Q to Q B 4th  
22. Q to Kt 3rd  
Mr. Tracey fights his uphill battle manfully, but the odds are too much for him.  
23. Q takes Q Kt P K to Kt 3rd (ch)  
24. Q to K Kt 7th K to R 4th, and wins.

CHESS IN NORWICH.

A capital little Game played between Mr. BLACKBURN and a fine PLAYER of the Norwich Chess Club.—(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. —) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th  
4. Castles Kt to K B 3rd  
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd  
6. P to K R 3rd Q Kt to K 2nd  
7. B to K Kt 5th P to K B 3rd  
8. B to K 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd  
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd  
10. Q to Q 2nd B to K 3rd  
11. B to Q Kt 3rd Castles, K's side  
12. Q to R to Q sq Q to Q 2nd  
13. Kt to K R 2nd B takes R P  
From this point to the bitter end Mr. Blackburn's play is of the first order.  
14. B takes B B takes K Kt P  
15. K takes B Kt to K B 5th (ch)  
16. K to R sq P takes B  
17. P to K B 3rd K Kt to K R 4th  
18. R to K B 2nd Kt to Kt 6th (ch)  
19. K to Kt sq Q to K R 6th  
20. P to Q 4th  
Upon this move Mr. Blackburn announced checkmate in two more moves. How he effected it we leave the reader to find out.

MR. KOLISCH.—This very eminent player—the winner of the Emperor's prize in the Grand Tournament of Paris in 1866 and the chief organiser of the Vienna Chess Congress last year—is, we hear, on a short visit to London at this moment. It is to be expected that those amateurs here who profited so pleasantly by this gentleman's courtesy and hospitality on the latter occasion will not permit him to return to Austria without showing their sense of his kindness by inviting him to dinner at one of the London chess clubs.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Tramways and light railways with steam power applied to them seem likely to assume a position before long of much importance. In a pamphlet on this subject, by M. Amédee Sebillot of Paris, the prospects of such railways are discussed, supposing that the receipts do not exceed £320 to £380 per mile per week, and that the inclines are sometimes as steep as 1 in 20. Such lines, he says, may be worked by the simple adhesion of the wheels, and the cost of construction he estimates at £1600 per mile when laid down on the side of a road, and £2880 per mile if made as an independent line. As in surmounting inclines it is important to keep down the weight, he thinks it inadvisable to combine the engine with the carriage, and he proposes three classes of vehicles—one for passengers only, one for passengers and goods, and one for goods only. In our own Parliament a bill has been introduced to enable steam-traction and other engines to be used on the public roads, under the proviso that neither smoke nor steam shall be emitted from them, that there be no noise from the blast, and that the rates of speed now usual for vehicles devoted to similar objects or carrying on a similar traffic shall not be exceeded. The general supercession of horses in our streets and roads by light engines appears to be now only a question of time. A good air-engine, working with liquid fuel, would give a great impulse to the substitution which must one day take place.

It would appear from a discovery lately made at Ballarat that a good deal of the gold obtained in Australia by the usual processes of crushing and washing must have been lost. About 9 lb. of the tailings, when subjected to assay at the School of Mines at Ballarat, was found to yield nearly 3 oz. of gold. Heretofore such tailings have been thrown away.

Dr. Hoffmann has discovered a new source of vanilla. Between the wood and bark of fir-trees a glucoside called coniferin is found, which, when acted upon by oxidising agencies, is converted into vanillin, the active principle of vanilla.

A paper has been read by Mr. Drew before the Architectural Association of Ireland on the application of wires to remedy acoustic defects in public buildings. Every public building properly consists of two main parts—one, the vomitorium, whence the sound proceeds, and the other the auditorium, whither it is directed. The elementary sound may be affected by two agencies—resonance and reflection. Resonance adds to the volume of sound and acts usefully if made to act at the point where the sound is generated, of which we have an example in the wooden part of a fiddle; but reflection produces an echo, and impairs the acoustical properties of a building. Heretofore the only antidote to this evil has been the introduction of heavy curtains to absorb the sound after it has done its work. But it has been found that a strand of wire in a state of tension will break and disperse the wave of sound as it passes, and hence the use of distended wires has been now proposed as the preferable expedient.

In the second biennial report of the San Francisco Park commissioners some interesting experiments are recounted on the cultivation of sand-binding plants for the reclamation of sand downs. Many trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants were tried; but two kinds of lupine seemed to give the best results. The plant was raised from seeds, and to prevent it from being smothered by sand-drift before it attained any considerable growth common barley was planted with it, which sprouts on the fifth day, and against the twelfth attains sufficient height to hold the drift, whereas the growth of the lupine is rather slow. In a single year the lupine covered the sand with vegetation three or four feet high.

A correspondent of the Garden gives the following recipe for keeping the walks of a garden free from weeds:—Mix 1 lb. of sulphuric acid with 20 lb. of water in an earthen pan and water the walks with the diluted acid by means of a small watering-pot, but be careful none is sprinkled on the edgings, as it kills whatever it touches. In a few days roll the walk, and it will have a bright and fresh appearance, and no weeds will again appear. It will be a great improvement when asphalt is more used for the formation of garden walks, and a less expensive system of asphalt would suffice for this purpose than is necessary when dealing with the streets.

The cold from which we suffered in May has been more than usually severe this year, and vegetation has been much injured in consequence. But a cold period is found to intervene pretty constantly about the same time every year, and M. Sainte-Clair Deville has traced its cause to a string of asteroids, through the shadow of which the earth passes about that time.

Captain Dicey's twin steamer Castalia, intended to maintain and improve communication between France and England, has been launched during the present month. She consists essentially of two hulls, about 17 ft. wide and 290 ft. long, separated by a distance of 26 ft., and in the central tunnel two paddle-wheels are rotated, by which means the composite vessel is to be propelled. It is not expected that the vessel will be very fast. But the purpose of the special mode of construction adopted is to prevent rolling, and so to obviate sea-sickness. There are rudders at both ends, so that the vessel does not require to turn, which, we suppose, would be impossible in so narrow a harbour as Calais. There is nothing very new in the idea of twin vessels, which have often before been tried, and Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton, nearly a century ago employed vessels with two and some with three bodies, to which he fitted his paddle-wheels. It is something, however, to find a sailor like Captain Dicey anxious to abate the miseries of sea-sickness, which too often meet with but little commiseration from those who do not suffer from the infliction.

A new school of horticulture has been established at Versailles, of which the main design is to train up a number of intelligent practical gardeners. The course of study embraces the cultivation of fruit-trees in the open air and under glass, the cultivation of vegetables in the open air and under glass, the cultivation of flowering plants in the open air and under glass, elementary and descriptive botany, the principles of landscape gardening and architecture, and various other departments of knowledge supplemented by practical instruction in the manual operations of gardening. The school is placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Dr. Moore, of Glasnevin, near Dublin, who has just returned from Vienna, has brought home some useful information about the method of cultivating Dampier's glory pea—a plant most difficult to cultivate under the usual conditions. He finds that in Austria most favourable results have been obtained by grafting the Clianthus Dampieri on the Clianthus puniceus.

At a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, held in London during the past month, one of the papers read was upon friction and other clutches in rolling-mills for iron, introduced to prevent the machinery from being broken down if the rolls become accidentally choked. The proper remedy, as we have repeatedly explained, does not lie in clutches or breaking spindles, but in the use of a pair of compound engines on the marine principle, which would roll the iron direct, without intermediate gearing and without a fly-wheel. When so fitted the engines will merely stop if the rolls get choked.



METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY,  
JUNE 14, 1874.

**THE LORD MAYOR** will be happy to receive contributions towards the HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, 1874.  
All Friends of the movement unable to make their Donations on the day are requested to send their subscriptions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Cusance, the Secretary to the Fund, who will give official receipts for each contribution.  
Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England," and may be paid through any banker.

**NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY**  
COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—PECUUNIARY HELP is urgently NEEDED. The receipts during last month have been about £100, while the expenditure is nearly £2000. Contributions will be thankfully received by Edward B. Field, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and at the Hospital.  
H. J. KELLY, Secretary, R.N.  
June, 1874.

**MONEY, TIME, and LIFE** are lost in the event of ACCIDENTAL INJURY or DEATH. Provide against these losses by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. The oldest and largest Assurance Company.  
Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Chairman.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.  
64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London.

**BUCKS, on the Borders of Berks, BERRY HILL, TAPLOW.**  
A charming FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situated within a few minutes' walk of the Taplow Station on the Great Western main line, forty minutes' ride from Paddington, a short distance only from the river Thames and the town and railway station of Maidenhead, and within easy reach of Cleveon, Hedsor, Cookham, Marlow, Bisham, Droghda, Ascot, Winkfield, Windsor, Slough, and Burnham Beeches, comprising a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE of handsome elevation and admirably placed, overlooking lawns and pleasure-grounds rich in every ornamental feature, containing Entrance-Porch, outer and inner Halls, Conservatory and Vestibule, Gentleman's Room, Morning Room 22 ft. by 15 ft., Dining Room 24 ft. by 15 ft., Drawing Room 26 ft. by 26 ft., principal and secondary staircases, nine best Bed-Chambers and Dressing-Rooms, day and night Nurseries, five Servants' Bed Rooms, Kitchens, ample Domestic Offices, Yards and Premises, commodious Stabling, Coach-Houses and Grooms' Apartments, Special Stabling for Hunters, Farm Buildings, Yards, and Premises, Lodges, Garden in the highest state of cultivation, Greenhouses, Vinerias, Orchard-Houses, Pine and Melon Houses, very complete Gardener's Premises and Buildings, Garden Billiard-Room, Fernery, Ornamental Summer-Room, Picturesque Boat-House, extensive and beautiful Lake, studded with rocky islands, interspersed with the choicest trees, shrubs, and ferns, and intersected by winding paths, connected by rustic bridges, highly Ornamental Grounds, well-kept Lawns, and rich Park Lands, the whole extending to THIRTY-TWO ACRES, magnificently timbered, and occupying an enviable position in a remarkably picturesque and desirable residential locality.

**MESSRS. HASLAM, SON, and MITCHELL** have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to SELL BY AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874, at One for Two O'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the above-described very valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.  
Particulars and conditions of sale, with photographs, may shortly be had of Messrs. Young, Maples, Tewksdale, and Co., Auctioneers, 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; of Mr. Buckland, 66, Cannon-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Loftis and Warner, 19, Mount-street, W.; or of the Auctioneers, 17, Friar-street, Reading.  
NOTE.—The Property may be viewed by orders to be obtained only of the above.

**THE ROLL CALL**  
BY MISS THOMPSON.

The undersigned having acquired all Copyright Interest in this Picture, which has caused such unprecedented public interest, beg to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. Simpson to commence Engraving it on a large scale as soon as the Royal Academy closes.  
Prospectuses forwarded on application.

J. DICKINSON and CO.,  
3, Ely-place, Holborn.  
N.B.—The Number of Artist's Proofs is strictly limited. Subscribers' names will be registered in the order in which they are received.

**NOTICE.—THE ROLL CALL.**—Messrs. J. DICKINSON and CO. beg to announce that, owing to the unexpectedly large demand for Artist's Proofs from their Engraving of this Picture, they are compelled to reconsider the terms of the Prospectus, the issue of which is delayed for a few days.

**ONE GUINEA, TWO GUINEAS, and THREE GUINEAS.**—Miniatures for Lockets, Bracelets, or Brooch from photographs taken here or elsewhere. Cartes, Vignettes, and Cabinet Portraits.—H. DAVIS, Photographer, 35, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBONNET'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus, from £2. Book of instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

**WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,**  
at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.  
Dressing Bags, 25s. to £50.  
Dressing Cases, 25s. to £50.  
Envelope Cases, 25s. to £5.  
Inkstands, 5s. to £5.  
Flower Vases, 25s. to £5.  
Jardinieres (per pair), 42s. to £5.  
Belts and Chatelaines, 12s. to £5.  
Caskets (oxidized, &c.), 18s. to £5.  
Card Trays, 25s. to £5.  
Writing-Table Sets, of new and elegant designs, 15s. 6d. to £10.  
Rodrigues' 10-guinea silver-plated Travelling Dressing Bags.  
Rodrigues' 15-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted.  
And a Large and Choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 5s. to £10.

**PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at RODRIGUES',**  
the new make, with Patent Leather Guards, Four Portraits on a Page, interleaved for Vignette and Cabinet Portraits, from 10s. 6d. to £5. Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

**RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, CRESTS,**  
and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London, W.

**BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES',**  
Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful Designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

**VISITING-CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'.**  
A Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-plates designed and engraved in modern and mediæval styles, at Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, W.

**LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by**  
the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to defective vision. Persons can be cured in the country. Simple Directions free.—S. and B. SOLOMON, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

**THE RACES and FETES.**—Ladies and all exposed to the sun and dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, redness, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

**WHITE and SOUND TEETH** are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' OXONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

**TURKISH PASTILS.**  
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking the Stamboul. After smoking a sweet, aromatic Lozenge or Pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these Breath Lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at Plesse and Lubin's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague.  
Ladies who admire a "Breath of Flowers" should take one of these Pastils night and morning. 2s. boxes; by post, 2s. 2d.

**WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,**  
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies' Gownes and Dresses by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAMS, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1838.

**GEORGE EDWARD and SONS,**  
Diamond Merchants,  
Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Silversmiths,  
Watch and Clock Makers,  
Mansion House Buildings, 19, Foultry, London, E.C.;  
and  
92, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

**ART REPRODUCTIONS in JEWELLERY,**  
in the Grecian, Greco-Roman, Etruscan, Egyptian, Arabesque, Assyrian, and Celtic styles. An Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free.  
G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London.—Established 1861.

**SECONDHAND SILVER.—An**  
Assortment of Tea and Coffee Services from £30; Tea Services, from £15; Teapots, £7 7s.; Cruet Frames, £6 6s.; Waiters, £3; Cream Jugs, 30s. An Assortment of Spoons and Forks.  
G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London. Established 1861.

**MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers**  
of  
SILVER PLATE.  
Tea and Coffee Services.  
Tea Trays and Waiters.  
Spoons and Forks.  
Dishes and Dish Covers.  
Epergnes, Fruit Stands.  
Price Cups and Tankards.  
The Stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, also at 222, Regent-street, W., is very large and well assorted, being all of first-class quality and design. It is sent direct from their own Works, at Baker's-hill, in Sheffield. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post.  
Address 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge; or, 220, Regent-street, W.  
Established A.D. 1810 at Sheffield.

**SUPERIOR CARPETS.—CASH PRICES.**  
WAUGH and SON, LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE,  
3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road.  
Established 1769.

**GASOLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,**  
or Bronze, Mediæval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.  
D. HULLETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

**WATER-CUSHIONS for INVALIDS,**  
affording instant relief from pressure and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity.  
Illustrated Price-List free by post.  
HOOPER and COMPANY, Manufacturers of Water-Mattresses and Water-Cushions to the Queen,  
7, Pall-mall East, S.W.; and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

**PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement.**  
Dr. Owen says:—"THE SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTER, patented by the celebrated Lippincott, of Temple-bar, is the only one that removes the disgusting sewage found in cistern water."

**CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS,**  
Fire and Thief Resisting Safes, and Street-Door Latches.  
Illustrated Price-List sent free.  
Chubb and Sons, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, West-End Branch, 68, St. James's-street, S.W. London; Manchester, Liverpool, and Wolverhampton.

**WOOD TAPESTRY DECORATIONS.**  
HOWARD'S PATENT.  
Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adaptation of real wood, in lieu of painting or paperhanging; beautiful in effect and exceedingly durable.  
HOWARD and SONS,  
Decorators,  
25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W.

**EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.**  
The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application.  
D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

**NOTICE.—VIENNA EXHIBITION.**  
TWO FIRST-PRIZE MEDALS  
have been awarded  
THE LITTLE WANDER SEWING-MACHINE  
for its superiority over all others.  
Vide "London Gazette," Oct. 26, 1873.  
Complete, £4 4s.  
Price-Lists and all information free.  
Chief Office: 4, Great Portland-street, London, W.  
Branch Office: 75, East-street, Brighton.

**COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY**  
PISTOL takes the 450 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best Pistol made. COLT'S DERINGERS, for the Waistcoat Pocket. Illustrated Price List free.—Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

**J. PULLAR and SONS,**  
DYERS TO THE QUEEN.  
NORTH BRITISH DYE WORKS, PERTH.  
LONDON CHIEF OFFICE—26, Finsbury-place, E.C.  
BRANCHES—Churchfield-road, Acton.  
" 13, Park-street, Camden Town.  
" "Ye Caxton House," Forest-hill.  
" 5, Albion-terrace, Hammersmith.  
" High-street, Lewisham.  
" 2, New-street, Upper Baker-street.  
" 51, Junction-road, Upper Holloway.  
" 152, Western-road, Brighton.  
Other Receiving Offices in Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Townsville.  
Agents throughout the United Kingdom.  
Full List and all information in Catalogues, post-free.

**DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS;** have them thoroughly cleansed and colours revived. Price 4d. &c., per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

**SILK DRESSES.**—5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. are now our only prices for DYING or CLEANING any size or quality. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY.

**FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new,**  
in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

**GRATEFUL—COMFORTING**  
**E P P S' S C O C O A.**  
BREAKFAST.  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.  
"MANUFACTURER OF COCOA."—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Sold in packets only (in tins for the Tropics), labelled, JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Thredneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.  
Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London.  
New York (U.S.), Yvelin and Smith; Boston (U.S.), Otis Clapp.  
CAOCAINE.—This is a preparation of Cocoa without admixture of any kind. It is simply the Cocoa as imported, roasted, and then submitted to pressure, which extracts a percentage of the oil, on the removal of which the Cocoa falls into powder, which, when boiled, produces a fine-flavoured thin beverage.—Packets and Tins.

**FOR THE TROPICS.**  
**E P P S' S C O C O A**  
is supplied in Tins, 1 lb and 1 lb, labelled.  
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
48, Thredneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.  
Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London.

**HAY-FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM,**  
administered as Spray, is the successful remedy for this distressing affecion. 2s. 6d. per ounce, free by post, 2s. 9d.; or, with glass Spray Producer, 10s. 6d., plated ditto, 14s. 6d.; superior vulcanite ditto, with extra supply of Anthoxanthum, 25s. and 29s. 6d., carriage paid. Prepared solely by  
JAMES EPPS and CO.,  
Homoeopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Thredneedle-street.

**ANTI-MOTH DUST.**—Ladies can preserve their FURS, Sealskins, and Winter Cloths generally from the ravages of moth by dredging with PIESSE and LUBIN'S ANTI-MOTH DUST. Quarter-pound packets, 1s.; free by post, 1s. 3d., may be ordered from the trade generally, and in particular at Piesse and Lubin's, 2, New Bond-street, London.

**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE  
is the Cheapest and the Largest  
Warehouse of its kind  
in England.

**A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.,**

for 14 yards (Degov's), any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to  
**PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

**THE BEST BLACK SILKS ONLY.**

A Superior Gros Grain Silk, £3 15s. 6d. for 20 yards; and £4 10s., £5 10s., and £6 6s. for the same quantity. Excellent wearing Cashmere Silks, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and up to 12s. 6d. Bonnet's Silks, the most enduring qualities, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Also, Shades in Grey, Slaten, White, Mauve, Violets, and many new and becoming neutral shades. Pretty Fancy Grisaille Silks, at £3 2s. 6d. for 20 yards. For Patterns send to  
**PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
Regent-street, London.

**FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK**  
COSTUMES.

Also Greys, Mauves, and Neutral Shades, exact reproductions of the new and expensive French models, and made from Degov's Silk, at 5s. 6d., 7s., and 10 guineas.  
**PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

**CHEAP SUMMER SILKS**

at 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Black Grounds with White, and White Grounds with Black.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.

**THE JAVA CLOTH,** a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced for the Full Gown Piece.  
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,  
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

**GRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of**  
ALBERT CRAPES,  
COURTAULD'S CRAPES,  
and GROUT'S CRAPES,  
are being sold much under value,  
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
TELEGRAM.  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.  
**PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE**  
256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,**  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5gs.  
trimmed crapes.

**CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.**

Half a Guinea for a Silk Dress

BLACK SILKS .. Imperial make .. Per Yard.  
BLACK SILKS .. Bonnet's .. 4s. 11d.  
BLACK SILKS .. Good quality .. 5s. 11d.  
BLACK SILKS .. Rich Lyons .. 5s. 11d.  
RICH LYONS CORDED SILKS, 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 10s. 11d.

**JAPANESE SILKS.**

The demand for these Silks continues unabated. I have just concluded the largest purchase ever made by one firm, viz.:—  
70,000 yards at .. .. 1s. 11d. per yard.  
45,000 .. .. 2s. 2d. ..  
100,000 .. Highest Quality made .. 2s. 6d. ..  
There are more than 100 colourings of each of the above pieces.

**ONE GUINEA for 16 Yards of Soft**

Unsurpassable JAPANESE SILK,  
made of pure Silk, entirely free from inferior dye. Twenty inches wide. Black and white stripes only. A remarkable bargain. Any length cut at 1s. 3d. per yard.

**H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.**

**DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED**

ALPACAS  
(as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales).  
This famous Alpaca, which has obtained a world-wide renown for its perfection of finish, the surface always looking bright and silky whichever way it is held, is pronounced by competent judges to be simply lovely. All the new tints, Ardore, Rochers, Tenche, Gris Russe, Christiana Grey, Gris Souris, Réssée, Pearl Grey, Dead Turquoise, Black, White, Pink, Sky, and 100 other Choice Shades. Any length cut, 1s. 11d. per yard.  
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

**SUMMER SHETLAND HOMESPUNS**

are the same in appearance as those first introduced, but considerably lighter in weight and better adapted for Spring Wear, and are much cheaper than that account. Homespuns continue to be much patronised, and will undoubtedly hold their place in public favour. In native colourings only, entirely free from dye of any kind. 28 in. wide. Prices, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

**GALATEA MARINE TOWLS**

will be the rage for the Spring. A Morning Costume composed of one of these pretty Towls will make a charmingly becoming Toilet. In an endless variety of Stripes and every shade of Blue; also Pink and White. 9d. per yard.

**COURT DRESSMAKER.**

Patterns of all Goods post-free.  
**CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.,**  
opposite Holland Park.

**WEDDING TROUSSEAU,**

£20 to £250.  
Illustrated List post-free.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

**BABY LINEN.**

A Layette for £20.  
Illustrated List post-free.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

**SWISS EMBROIDERY WORK.**

FIRST SPRING DELIVERY.  
Commencing 24d. per yard.  
The most lovely designs, suitable for Wedding and Indian Outfits, Children's Clothing, Baby Linen, &c., at strictly  
C.S.S.A. CO-OPERATIVE PRICES.  
Patterns post-free.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly  
(opposite St. James's Church).

**WILLIAM FRY and CO.,**

ROYAL IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS AND  
BLACK SILK MERCHANTS.  
Established 1758.

By Special Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Empress of Austria, H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany, H.I.M. the Empress of the French, H.M. the Queen of Denmark, and the Irish Court.  
Eighteen Prize Medals awarded for Excellence of Manufacture.  
Patterns post-free, and Dresses forwarded carriage paid to all parts of the United Kingdom.  
W. F. and Co. also solicit an inspection of their Stock of Black Silks, which are of a very superior quality and moderate in price, and can be recommended for their durability.  
31, Westmoreland-street, 31, Dublin.

Established  
Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

**BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS**

are invited to inspect,  
at CAPPER, SON, and CO'S  
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.

These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madras Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.  
Lists, with Prices,  
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,  
Gracechurch-street  
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

**ELEGANT MUSLINS.**—Thousands of  
Elegant Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Full Dress, or 4d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-st., W.

**LADIES' ENAMELLED KID WALKING**  
BOOTS, 21s., beautifully made, Button, Elastic, or Balmoral. Soft House Boots, 5s. 6d. Sent free on receipt of remittance. Illustrated Catalogues post-free.  
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.**

PULVERMACH'S PATENT

**GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS,**

BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED.  
Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical Authorities in England and abroad.

The remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic arrangements is so widely known, that in contradiction to the too unprincipled advertisers who publish statements solely on their own authority, Mr. Pulvermacher need only refer to the statements of others, comprising many great authorities, whose unimpeachable testimonies in favour of the marvelous curative power of his Galvano-Galvanic system are too numerous for insertion here. These are compiled in the pamphlet, "Galvanism, Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free for three stamps. This mass of evidence is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, at Cincinnati:—  
"These Chains are very useful in many Nervous disorders:—

|                      |                    |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Muscular Debility    | Aphonia            | Rheumatism          |
| Hemiplegia           | Epilepsy           | Dyspepsia           |
| Paralysis            | Turpid Liver       | Paralysis (Bladder) |
| Central Paralysis    | Asthma             | Chorea              |
| Spinal Paralysis     | Amnesia            | Impotency           |
| Neuralgia            | Dysmenorrhoea      | Writer's Cramp      |
| Sciatica             | Spinal Irritation  | Hysterical Cramps   |
| Stiff Joints         | Nervous Debility   | and Contractions    |
| Hysteria             | Constipation       | Loss of Smell       |
| Hysterical Paralysis | Deafness (Nervous) | Loss of Taste, &c." |

For further information and price-list apply to  
J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,  
194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.**—MR. G. H.

JONES (Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma, of 57, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury (immediately opposite the British Museum)), constructs an improved description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which he adapts on his painless system. Consultations from Ten till Five.

**ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, &c.,**

CURED by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER. Specially adapted for Children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—65, Berners-st., W. Illustrations forwarded.

**D. R. DE JONGH'S**

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**

The only real test, medical experience during the last twenty-five years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved

**DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL**

to be

**THE PUREST,**

**THE MOST PALATABLE,**

**THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED,**

and

**THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS**

of all kinds.

As the Remedy for

**CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST,**